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LAST EDITION

UNITED SOCIALISTS ACT AS CHECK ON STRIKE IN GERMANY

Majority Leaders Said to Be
Ready to Bow to Government's
Refusal to Discuss Foreign
Policy—Settlement Expected

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—
The latest information from Berlin
tends to justify the prediction that
the participation of the Majority
Socialists in the strike movement
would act as a check and militate in
favor of a settlement. The executive
committee of the majority group met
on Wednesday evening to draw up a
program of its own, such as would
offer a suitable basis for negotiations
with the Government.

In consonance with the Govern-
ment's refusal to discuss its foreign
policy with the strikers this pro-
gram is said to be restricted to
home political demands, thus omit-
ting the strikers' demand for no
annexations. The committee also dis-
cussed means of combating the strike
agitators among the bakers.

Meanwhile the remaining parties
composing the Reichstag majority
bloc are criticizing the Majority So-
cialists severely. The Kölnische Volks-
Zeitung, the Center organ, joins the
National Liberal Kölnische Zeitung
in accusing them of supporting in the
Vorwärts demands that savor strongly
of Bolshevism, while the Germania,
another Center organ, observes that
both Socialist groups have given proof
of very bad democratic tactics in as-
sociating themselves with the strike
and the Freisinnige Zeitung, a Pro-
gressive organ, declares that the Pro-
gressives will have nothing to do with
the Socialists' latest departure and the
latter must bear full responsibility for
the consequences that may arise.

Disjointed press reports indicate
that the situation in Germany remains
more or less unchanged. Some minor
disturbances have occurred in Berlin,
and the police appear to have occupied
labor union headquarters, while a
stricter form of martial law has been
proclaimed, not only in the capital, but
also at Hamburg, Altona, Wandsbeck,
Bremen, Hemelingen, Lubeck and Ros-
tock. The authorities are also re-
ported to be executing their threat of
calling strikers to the colors, while
labor unions are withholding strike
pay and the Conservative press is ur-
ging a reduction of strikers' rations.

The Vorwärts has reappeared and
calls for a full discussion in the
Reichstag, but the non-Socialist parties
have agreed to oppose the Majority So-
cialists for an informal demand for
the convocation of Parliament, on the
ground that the Socialists would use
the Reichstag rostrum, as a propa-
gandist platform.

Meanwhile, both the Radical Frank-
furter Zeitung and the National Lib-
eral Münchener Nachrichten unite
in deprecating the official assur-
ances that the strike is over, when its
results cannot be foreseen, and the
statement that it is supported only
by women and inexperienced youths.
(Continued on page two, column five)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Prisoners Taken in Raid
LONDON, England (Saturday)—
Liverpool troops raided enemy
trenches southeast of Arras last
night, taking several prisoners. Sir
Douglas Haig reported today. An
attempted enemy raid north of Pass-
chendaele was repulsed.

German Positions Raided
PARIS, France (Saturday)—A
French raid directed against German
positions in Mortier Wood resulted
in the taking of several enemy pris-
oners, the War Office announced today.
In the vicinity of Burn-le-Haut there
was slight artillery activity.

Swiss Frontier Guard
ZURICH, Switzerland (Saturday)—
The twelfth infantry brigade, two sec-
tions of Alpine guides and a signal
(Continued on page two, column three)

SPAIN NOW TO SEND BERLIN SHARP NOTE

Government to Give Germany 48
Hours to Explain and Make
Reparation for Attacks on
Shipping by Undersea Boats

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Saturday)—The
Cabinet has been considering the case
of the submarine attacks on Spanish
ships, including the Giralda. German
submarines have also been encoun-
tered in Spanish waters near the
shore. Mere notes to Berlin are re-
cognized to be useless, and some other
action is recognized to be necessary
unless Spain is to accept the position
of an utterly discredited nation doomed
to contempt.

The commercial agreements and
negotiations for new economic ar-
rangements now on foot between Spain
and the Allies' missions in Madrid are
considered the main cause of Ger-
many's new outburst. The Cabinet
finally agreed that the drafting of a
strong note to Berlin should be left
to the Premier and Foreign Minister,
Garcia Prieto, in whom a resolution
of confidence was passed and that the
note should be sent direct to the
Spanish embassy in Berlin and not
sent via Prince Ratibor, the German
Ambassador at Madrid.

Forty-eight hours is given for a
reply to the note, which demands an
explanation and reparation. Ex-
planation steps have hardly been con-
sidered but the public has little con-
fidence in the present government's ca-
pacity for dealing with the situation
if Germany does not accede.

GRAIN SUPPLIES OF AUSTRIA EXHAUSTED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—
The Austrian Food Minister has
stated in an interview that Austria is
entirely dependent on grain supplies
from Hungary and Rumania. The
flour ration cannot possibly be in-
creased at present, while beer produc-
tion would be entirely stopped but for
the necessity of supplying troops and
certain classes of manual laborers.
Since August last, he said, only 150-
000 tons of wheat have been received
from Rumania, while the consignments
from Hungary are equally inadequate.

RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR IS STILL SPREADING

Regions Affected Include Crimea
Where Ukrainians and Cos-
sacks Oppose Bolsheviks—
Authorities Anxious for Funds

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—
The civil war continues, and is
spreading in Russia, Ukraine, Finland
and to new regions, including the
Crimea, where Tartar and Ukrainian
and Cossack regiments have been
fighting the Bolsheviks. Kiev mes-
sages show that the arsenal was cap-
tured by the Bolsheviks, with whom
various Ukrainian regiments had
united themselves, while other reg-
iments refused to fight against the
Soviet.

Orenburg is reported to have been
captured, following the flight of Gen-
eral Dutoff's Cossacks. General Dutoff
himself escaped.

Meanwhile the authorities here are
anxious to get hold of the funds of
the former Russian Government de-
posited in British and other foreign
banks, and with this in view are pre-
pared to hold the sums deposited by
foreign embassies and consulates in
Russian banks as hostages.

A decree is in the course of pre-
paration to separate the Russian
church and State.

Symptoms of open and unabashed
anarchy are increasing.

Brest-Litovsk Delegations

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—

A Brest-Litovsk message on Wed-
nesday referred to the difficulty raised
by the conflicting standpoints of the Bol-
shevist and Ukrainian delegations sent
by the Ukrainian Government, which
has now been overthrown or resigned.
Mr. Trotsky emphatically objected to
the delegation of the Kiev Rada's
representatives, claiming that it could
solve territorial questions independently
and without regard to the point of view
pointing out that two representatives of
the executive committee of the Ukrainian
Republic were now members of the
Russian delegation. The position of
the former Kiev Rada delegation was
more a question of the past than of
the present and future.

Bulgaria and Peace

SOFIA, Bulgaria (Saturday)—The
earnest hope that the Brest-Litovsk
peace negotiations would result in a
separate peace between Russia and
the Central Powers and that this
would expedite a general peace, was
expressed in an address today to the
Bulgarian Sobranje by Mr. Radosla-
voff, the Premier. "The Bulgarians,"
he said, "desire an honorable peace
along with other peoples."

WATER POWER TO BE TOPIC OF HEARING

The question of utilizing the vast
water powers of New England that are
now running to waste is to be con-
sidered at a public hearing to be held
at the State House on Monday morn-
ing by the legislative committee on
Administration and Commissions. One
of numerous water power propositions
before the Legislature would have the
Public Service Commission ascertain,
from available data, the practicability
of using "white coal" of the several
New England states for railroad, street
railway and other transportation pur-
poses.

On this measure the committee is
to hold the hearing. The public light-
ing committee has a number of peti-
tions before it this is same connection.
The petition of the Mt. Hope Citizens
Association for an investigation by the
Commission on Waterways and Public
Lands into the feasibility of developing
additional water power on the Connecti-
cut River will be given a hearing on
Feb. 7.

Recommendations of the Board of
Gas and Electric Light Commissioners
for a joint investigation, by it and the
Commission on Waterways and Public
Lands, into conserving the stream flow
of Massachusetts rivers and tribu-
taries and the possibility of further
development of hydraulic power along
the Connecticut and other rivers, has
not yet been assigned for a hearing.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FOOD SITUATION

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Mr.
R. E. Prothero and Lord Rhonda
pointed out the critical nature of the
food position during the next eight
months at a farmers' conference yester-
day. Mr. Prothero appealed to
food producers to add still further to
their contribution to the nation's needs
and declared that a drastic change
must be made in the use of feeding
stuffs of which the quantity available
was extremely limited.

The Food Controller discussed the
scheme for encouraging the growth of
potatoes which must be produced in
still greater quantities. Yesterday, in
the House of Commons, Mr. Clynes re-
plied to questions criticizing the
Food Department's intervention to
control bacon prices.

The consumers' council has held
its first meeting in the Ministry of
Food.

KENTUCKY DRY MEASURE SIGNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky.—The state-wide
prohibition constitutional amendment
bill became law today when Robert T.
Crowe, Speaker of the House, signed
the engrossed bill. The pen he used is
to be given to the women who took
part in the campaign for the state-wide
prohibition amendment.

Liquor men are preparing a hard
fight, to prevent the amendment from
being accepted by the people at the
election in November, 1919.

JUNIOR RED CROSS PLANS PROTESTED

New Hampshire Superintendent
of Public Instruction Says
School Activities Should Not
Go Beyond Government Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire's
new superintendent of public instruc-
tion, Ernest W. Butterfield, has taken
a decided stand against the use of
school children, of whom there are
nearly 100,000 under his supervision,
in the Junior Red Cross drive, to be
inaugurated throughout the country.

Although the state superintendent
is not in direct control of all the
schools, the action of practically all
the school committees and superin-
tendents accords with the policy of
the state superintendent. Frank J.
Sullivan, vice-chairman of the New
Hampshire Red Cross, saw Mr. But-
terfield this week and presented an
urgent request that the Junior Red Cross
movement in the schools be allowed
to proceed. After the conference, Mr.
Sullivan said the drive in New Hamp-
shire might be abandoned.

"The department of public instruc-
tion," said Mr. Butterfield, "thinks
that it is desirable during the war
that the public schools should confine
their activities, outside of the regular
educational work, to these two
purposes:

"First, to aid any propaganda au-
thorized by State or nation that will
not be detrimental to the regular
school work. This includes interest-
ing the parents at home in all patri-
otic movements, war-savings stamps
and other federal or state activities.

"Second, to use spare energy in pro-
duction. This includes children's gar-
dens, of which we confidently expect
to have 30,000 this spring and to raise
\$100,000 worth of produce; and work
for the relief and comfort of men in
the military and naval service, such
as the knitting that is done by school
girls on a large scale throughout the
State.

"It is unwise and improper to use
the children in collections, contribu-
tions and membership campaigns for
the benefit of organizations, such as
the Junior Red Cross, that are not
governmental bodies, and are beyond
the control of the school authorities.
I agree with Commissioner Smith of
Massachusetts and other educators
that collections of money and "mem-
bership drives" have a tendency to
create social inequality among the
children and undue pressure upon
many of them."

RED CROSS ANSWER POSTPONED 12 DAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American
Red Cross has been granted an exten-
sion of 12 days before it must file its
answer to the bill of complaint in the
action brought by 10 of its members
and contributors to enjoin it from ex-
pending any of its funds for purposes
of vivisection.

The time during which the Red
Cross could file its reply expired Fri-
day, whereupon the Red Cross lawyers
asked for the extension, which will
give them until Feb. 13, inclusive.
The Red Cross lawyer in this case is
John W. Davis of Washington, D. C.
The local lawyers are White and Case.

LINER IN COLLISION

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The
Canadian-Pacific liner, Montreal, 8644
tons gross, sank on Wednesday, as the
result of a collision on Monday, de-
spite salvaging efforts. The engine room
was flooded, but the watertight bulk-
heads held. There were no casualties,
and the other colliding vessel escaped
serious damage.

AVIATORS SENTENCED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Ber-
lin messages via Amsterdam state that
Lieutenants Scholtz and Woke, two
aviators who were captured on Oct.
17, have been sentenced by a German
court-martial to 10 years' penal
servitude for dropping enemy
leaflets.

COALITION CANDIDATE WINS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—As a
result of the Prestwich division elec-
tion, Lieut. Oswald Cawley, the coal-
ition candidate, wins by 8520 votes
against the cooperative candidate, Mr.
J. H. May, with 2832 votes.

LARGE CARGOES OF COAL ARRIVE

Some Relief for Boston and En-
viroons Seen in 22,434 Tons of
Fuel Reaching Boston by
Steamer and Fourteen Barges

Boston and environs received notice-
able reliefs from the coal situation
today, when 22,434 tons of the needed
commodity arrived in the harbor on
one steamer and a fleet of 14 barges.
During the period between 1 p. m.,
Friday, and 7 a. m., today, the New
York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad
managed to bring 43 carsloads, or 1720
tons of coal, for the metropolitan dis-
trict. Further relief is expected to-
morrow, when three steamers are due
to arrive, with a total of about 20,200
tons of hard and soft coal.

Indications that this district has
passed the worst of the fuel situation
and will fast return to normal busi-
ness are evidenced by the arrivals
today and the expected arrival of a
daily average of about 25,000 tons by
next Wednesday, when the coal ar-
ranged for by James J. Storrow, New
England Fuel Administrator, and fed-
eral authorities, is due to arrive in
large quantities. Vessels are now
loading at Hampton Roads ports un-
der the priority order, and the spe-
cial trains of coal from the rail gate-
ways to New England are being rap-
idly arranged.

The steamer Indian was one of the
vessels to arrive today, bringing 2000
tons of bituminous coal for the Metro-
politan Coal Company. The 14 barges,
towed by five tugs, came from several
southern seaports. The steamers
Bristol, from Norfolk, and Coastwise,
from Baltimore, Md., are due tomorrow
with about 13,000 tons in all, and the
other vessel expected tomorrow is the
steamer Melrose from Louisburg, C.
B., with 7200 tons of bituminous coal.

Until the coal specially arranged for
by local and federal fuel and railroad
authorities, begins to arrive, the Bos-
ton Fuel Committee today found it
necessary to further extend the order
prohibiting deliveries to factories, of-
fice buildings and stores, to 4 a. m.,
Monday. None of these buildings were
reported today as closing on account
of lack of fuel, but it is said that some
will have to close for one or two days
next week.

On his return from Washington to-
day, Mr. Storrow was inclined to be
pessimistic as to the fuel situation
outlook. He remarked to a group of
newspapermen at the State House
that many more factories would be
forced to close their doors, before the
situation is noticeably relieved, which
time he predicted would be about six
weeks hence. He said information had
been given to him to the effect the
movement of coal at Maybrook, N. Y.,
one of the New Haven's gateways, was
noticeably better in the last 48 hours.
The movement of the special trains
from Maybrook, he said, was in
charge of James H. Hustis, temporary
receiver of the Boston & Maine Rail-
road.

Mr. Storrow said that there is no
immediate likelihood of withdrawing
the so-called Storrow regulations. He
declared the Boston school situation
to be regrettable, but offered no tan-
gible relief in this direction. He cited
the predicament of the Maine Central
Railroad as a serious one, saying that
he had requested the New Haven to
lend that road an in-coming steamer
load of coal.

New Haven Supply Refused

Michael H. Sullivan, acting chairman
of the Boston School Committee, who,
on being informed of a supply of coal
held by the New York, New Haven &
Hartford Railroad at Holbrook, asked
William G. McAdoo, Director-General
of Railroads, to take steps to divert
some of that coal to the Boston public
schools, received word from Mr. Mc-
Adoo on Friday, refusing to divert
this supply and stating that the New
Haven Railroad has only 107,740 tons
at Holbrook and the total reserve is
approximately 320,204 tons at all
points in Southern New England.

It is expected that Mr. Storrow
will make an investigation as to the hold-
ings of the New Haven on his return
from Washington, D. C., today.

E. J. Pearson, president of the New
Haven, in a statement issued on Fri-
day, took up the statement of Edward
F. McGrady, president of the Boston
Central Labor Union, that, "The New
Haven is hoarding more than 500,000
tons of surplus coal," and said that
recent measurements of the pile by a
representative of the Dominion Coal
Company and engineers of the New
Haven show the amount of coal stored
in the vicinity of the eastern ter-
minal to be approximately 105,000
tons. He said that these measure-
ments were supported by the road's
accounting records.

Mr. Pearson says that the coal re-
ceipts of the road have been much be-
low normal and that the New Haven
has been required to draw upon this
reserve stock to meet its current
needs.

CASUALTIES IN PARIS RAID

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France—(Saturday)—The
number of victims in Wednesday's
raid total 252, including 31 killed in
Paris and 14 in the suburbs and 131
injured in Paris and 76 in the suburbs.
Among those killed in Paris were 11
women and five children.

SHERIFF HOUSE BOND ISSUE GOES OVER

At the last meeting of the Boston
City Council serving under Mayor
Curley, today, it was decided to let
the incoming administration decide the
matter of issuing bonds for \$150,000
to erect a new house for the sheriff
of Suffolk County and an adjacent
building. In view of the present defi-
cit faced by the new administration
many express the opinion that these
bonds will not be issued for some
time. A dinner was tendered the mem-
bers of the council by Mayor Curley
and next Monday a similar dinner will
be given the new City Council by the
then Mayor Andrew J. Peters. At to-
day's session, Walter Ballantine, for
10 years in the municipal service, and
Alfred Wellington, a member of the
council for one year, ended their
terms. In the absence of James J.
Storrow, president of the council, the
city clerk was given the gold watch
and chain which the president will
receive later.

ENGLISH BARRED IN MANY SCHOOLS

Law to Require Its Teaching
and Censorship of Textbooks
Urged in Minnesota—Foreign
Language Propaganda Feared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—English formerly
was by statute the basic language of
instruction in Minnesota, and this
condition should obtain again, E. M.
Phillips, state inspector of high
schools, says in annual report to C.
G. Schulz, state superintendent. Other
clauses in the report, which has
been referred to the State Com-
mission of Public Safety for action,
recommended that "the public school
should be guarded as the training
camp of sound, loyal American citi-
zenship," and commends the safety
commission for its investigation of
German textbooks to discover propa-
ganda.

"The State should require that pri-
vate elementary schools be open to
state supervision," Mr. Phillips re-
ported, and it should be required that
instruction in the common branches
be given in the English language from
textbooks written in English.

"The qualifications and certification
of all teachers in private and paro-
chial elementary schools should be
placed on the same basis as for teach-
ers in corresponding public schools.

"All instruction in modern foreign
languages should be limited in char-
acter and intent to the study of litera-
ture and the mastery of the spoken
and written language for practical
business use.

"The State should exercise its right
to censor all foreign-language text-
books and methods of instruction, and
to prohibit whatever may be found
inconsistent with American interests,
institutions and ideals."

Mr. Schulz's department, in a re-
cent investigation, found that in hun-
dreds of parochial schools in Minne-
sota, English is neither spoken nor
taught. Most of these were German
schools. Prior to 1915 the statutes
contained a law requiring attendance
of children at a school in which com-
monly spoken languages were taught in
English, but the Legislature that year
repealed it. Last year, Mr. Phillips said,
an attempt was made to have this pro-
vision restored, but the attempt was
abandoned because of pressure from
people of German extraction.

VOTE OF WOMEN ON LIQUOR QUESTION

Women who vote on school commit-
tees, and, in fact, all women in Massa-
chusetts possessing the necessary
qualifications to exercise the limited
franchise now afforded them, are in-
terested in the public hearing to be
given at the State House on Tuesday
morning on a bill to permit women to
vote on the liquor question in all cities
and towns.

There are many who believe wom-
an's vote would close practically
every saloon in the Commonwealth.
They would be able to throw their
weight into the scale on this great
moral and economic question by the
enactment of the bill scheduled for
hearing on Tuesday by the legisla-
tive Committee on Election Laws.
The measure was introduced on peti-
tion of Senator McKnight of Med-
ford.

OPERA SUIT DECISION

Declaring the outbreak of the Euro-
pean war in 1914 to be a public
calamity, Judge Clarence Hale, in the
United States District Court in Bos-
ton today, disallowed the claims of
two employees of the Boston Opera
Company, whose contracts for the sea-
son of 1914-15 contained a public
calamity clause. The employees, whose
names are Walter M. Smith, a musi-
cian, and Eduardo Ferrari-Pontana, a
singer, brought suit for breach of
contract.

WHY JAPAN'S ARMY DOES NOT APPEAR ON ALLIED FRONTS

Country's Financial and Eco-
nomic Situation Would Be
Upset if Adequate Force Mo-
bilized—Lacks Transportation

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

TOYKO, Japan—Japan is passing
through a difficult stage in her his-
tory, the most difficult perhaps this
country has ever known. The out-
break of the war in 1914, brought
Japan face to face with the question
of loyalty to Great Britain and the
alliance, or a repudiation which had
been so eagerly sought and worked
for by the enemies of Great Britain.
She chose the right path and has
honestly done her share in the work
of driving the German from his well-
established bases in the Far East. She
cleared the Pacific with the aid of
the British ships and has penetrated
in her activities as far as the Medi-
terranean.

The question has been frequently
asked why Japan does not do more
and why she has not had her armies
at the front both East and West. In-
deed now it is felt that if Japan had
been earlier in the field on the Rus-
sian side the present situation might
have been saved.

The answer to these questions may
be found readily in a study of the
financial situation in this country, the
lack of means of transportation for
large bodies of troops and in the fur-
ther fact that none of the Allies, and
especially Russia, wanted Japan on
the western or the eastern fighting
front. Furthermore, Japan herself,
that is her military men, were of the
opinion that Japanese troops mixed
with those of the West on the eastern
front in Russia would not have been
an effective fighting force and would
not have reflected credit on the coun-
try.

The Japanese standing army is ac-
tually about 200,000 men. To effec-
tively enter the war on the European
fields must mean the mobilization of
something like 1,000,000 men brought
from all walks of life and a complete
disturbance of the economic and
financial situation. It means the de-
pendence upon the United States for
money and supplies to an extent in
some degree equaling the conditions
in England and in France.

It is doubtful if many people realize
the poverty of this country side
by side with the great countries of
the West with whom she is associated.
Her annual revenue is about \$350-
000,000, and her resources compara-
tively and proportionately inadequate.
It is true that she conducted what in
those days was a great war against
Russia, but at the time Japan had all
Europe to draw from and, in fact, did
draw from all Europe. Besides, she
had unpreparedness, corruption and
inefficiency on the Russian part fight-
ing on her side. She came out victor-
ious in the sense that Russia made
terms of peace. But in doing this,
Japan increased her national indebt-
edness to two billions of yen and, for
the last 10 years or more, her people
have been paying for the war without
materially decreasing the indebtedness.
The taxes are enormous even in peace
times and now have been increased
until there is an outcry, while the
additional sum to be realized is only
something like ten millions of dollars
gold.

It is true that since the war broke
out a very considerable number of
firms and individuals have made large
sums of money, but these have not
added much to the general prosper-
ity of the people.

Japan has lived for the last three
years now, hoping that the war might
be confined to Europe and that as a
result, her own economic position
might become stronger and, again,
fearing that peace would not come in
time to save her from the necessity
of throwing her whole future into the
melting pot of the war in which her
friends and allies are engaged. To-
day Japan is hoping for peace and yet
fears there will be no peace before
she must sacrifice and spend. This
is the crisis. A very short time will
give the answer to the question now
the lips of every thinking man,
"What is Japan going to do now?"

Germany is threatening Japan to-
day. Germany within the last few
weeks has pointed to Russia on the
north and to China on the west and
has asked whether it might not be
wiser even at this day for Japan to
seek peace and avoid real war this
time. In other words, Germany has
said to Japan: "You can either 'stand
pat' in peace or take the conse-
quences, for if you do not join with
us or make a separate peace with us
we will force you to war on your
northern frontiers." China, weak and
helpless, has still to contend with the
agents of Germany and the German
propaganda is very nearly as strong
as ever. Korea; it is true, is com-
pletely controlled, but the events of
the last decade still rankle deep in
the thoughts of the Korean and Korea
cannot help Japan even if Korea
would.

There are two elements in Japan.
The one and by far the largest and
most influential is loyal to the core
and will stand by the alliance against
Germany to the bitter end of their
resources. These include the mem-
bers of the Cabinet to a certainty and
the Premier, Field Marshal Terauchi,
who represents, the true writer be-
lieves, the army of Japan, though;

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indeed, that army is accused of a leaning toward Germany. It is true the German training and education have influenced a good many of the officers, but, as a whole, the writer thinks, it is unfair to the Japanese Army to say that it is pro-German.

The dangerous element, dangerous only to the prestige of Japan in these days before the actual call comes, is confined to a section of the commercial world which has traded and hopes again to trade with Germany. Another is a set of "professors" in the universities and schools who have been educated in Germany and who reason that the hope of Japan does not lie with the Allies, of the West, but with the neighbors on the north, and in the position Japan holds if concessions were made to buy her disloyalty. This is a small scattering of Japanese however, and really has no voice except that it is heard through a certain section of the press.

It ought to be remembered that in the present world-wide cry of democracy it is difficult for Japan to join the controlling element to let down the bars so far as to allow the whole people to have a vote or a voice in the direction of national affairs. It is a fact that the Diet or Parliament elected by a very limited vote and appointed by the Emperor wants to have, but has not yet got, responsibility of the Cabinet to the Parliament and, in fact, one has good reason to doubt if the Diet is as yet ready to carry such a great responsibility. The press of Japan is rapidly securing a better position, but even now the press can hardly be said to express the opinion of the people. It is more a reasonable press today than it was last year and, in comparison, much more the voice of the people than it was five years ago. Nevertheless, he would be a careless correspondent who, haphazard, quoted the editorials from the daily newspapers of Japan as going much further than giving the opinion of this or that editor. Take President Wilson's message giving the answer to the Central Powers' call for a definition of peace aims. It followed closely on the speech of Mr. Lloyd George. But the press comment on both was quite sensibly narrowed to very local boundaries. Every one of the larger issues was evaded.

So long as the Emperor has behind him and with him the thinkers and great patriots who remain or who come to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors, Japan will remain loyal to her obligations and loyal to her friends. Only a short time ago the Emperor of Japan was made a field marshal and now wears the uniform of the highest officer in the British Army. He accepted the honor with an expression of gratitude and conferred upon the King of England the "sword of Japan." After this, no German can succeed in persuading the allies who know Japan that there is danger of disloyalty.

HUNGARY EXPRESSES READINESS FOR PEACE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—Dr. Wekerle, the new Premier, in a fresh statement in the Hungarian Diet, said that Hungary had never striven for conquests and her readiness for a just and honest understanding was sincere, her only condition being territorial integrity and unimpaired liberty in internal affairs. She would resist all attempts to sow dissension among her people and certainly desired to maintain her alliance with Germany. Her efforts to create close economic relations with Germany were not directed against any other state.

He foreshadowed a property tax and said although Hungary was fully entitled to the establishment of an independent customs zone in relation to Austria the present moment was inopportune. The Emperor, he added, had approved the Hungarian desire for an independent army which in peace time would certainly have been realized.

NORTHEASTERN HEADQUARTERS

Motion picture films as a means of creating interest in the aeronautical department of the army are to be shown at all the leading men's colleges in New England, as the result of a plan for publicity purposes designed by Lieut. Lester Watson and Lieut. Henry S. Bryant, the latter having already arranged an itinerary, which will be commenced immediately.

There is immediate need of men with lumbering experience for the spruce forests on the Pacific coast where wood for flying machines is being prepared in great quantities, and Lieut. Watson will enlist men for this purpose.

The department is now established at 739 Boylston Street, and a new chief clerk, Allen E. Fish of Malden, has reported for duty.

Brig-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the department, has issued an order to officers and enlisted men of the department to refrain from giving any war information to any person who makes inquiry. This has been done in view of the fact that people claiming to be newspaper reporters have been seeking war data, but it is believed that they desired such information for no good purpose. Most of these inquiries have been made in railway stations and in other public places.

MEAT SUBSTITUTES EXHIBIT

The committee on food conservation of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, for Good Government, announces an exhibit on meat substitutes at the War Service Shop for the afternoon of Feb. 6 at 3 o'clock, and one on the economical use of fats for Friday, Feb. 8, at the same hour. Mrs. Eugenia, Hatch Schwind, urban home agent for the United States Department of Agriculture, will be in charge.

VICTORY PLACED IN HANDS OF LABOR

War's Demands Not Realized by Workers, Says Shipbuilder Powell, Who Asks Immediate Campaign of Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Declaring that the production of 3,000,000 tons dead weight shipping for the calendar year 1918 would be a "wonderful performance" and all that can be looked forward to from the Emergency Fleet Corporation, J. W. Powell, vice-president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company and formerly of the Fore River Company, told the Senate Committee on Commerce on Friday that the estimate of 6,000,000 tons is in the opinion of all practical shipbuilders nothing better than a dreamer's dream. As he is an experienced shipbuilder and an active executive of five large plants, much importance is attached to the testimony of Mr. Powell, and if he disappointed the fond hopes of those who expected twice his estimate, he brought home to the committee the vital importance of the labor factor in the shipbuilding program.

"Mr. McAdoo tells you that money will win the war, Mr. Hoover tells you that food will win the war, Mr. Hurley tells you that ships will bring victory, but I tell you now that at the attitude of American labor and especially in the shipyards, depends the success or failure of our enterprise," declared Mr. Powell.

Without using the term "slacking," this shipbuilder told the committee that labor in the shipyards is only 60 per cent efficient. "The question of labor is one that must be immediately tackled and tackled firmly," declared Mr. Powell. While it is true that some of the lost efficiency is due to the large number of unskilled men, shoemakers, stonecutters and piano makers, who are constantly absorbed in the shipbuilding trade, Mr. Powell categorically stated that the individual workman is not doing as much work as he was doing in pre-war time. On the testimony of this witness and many others, labor has failed completely to come up to the standard of personal sacrifice which the crisis demands. "The men don't get into the work and do what they used to do," are the words in which Mr. Powell summed up his experience with labor in the shipyards since the United States entered the war.

Asked to account for this attitude, the witness stated that the men had reached the point where they believe that they are going to get any money they ask for. Continuous increase in wages, he said, did not mean increased production, but tended to demoralize the labor market. The granting of bonuses by the Government, the witness described as an unwise policy, which merely meant that a premium was put on attendance without insuring attendance in any way.

To overcome what he termed a "perilous condition," Mr. Powell recommended that immediate steps be taken, initiated if possible by the President, to educate labor in the shipyards and the workshops into realization of their duties and their responsibilities at this time. This can only be accomplished, he said, through a campaign of education conducted through every possible agency, the public speaker, the church, and the moving pictures. "I am thoroughly convinced," declared Mr. Powell, "that if this is understood and seriously carried out, the American laboring man, who is a decent fellow at heart, will respond to the needs of the nation."

He further recommended that the wages in all yards be established and the men given firmly to understand that each one was going to work at a certain, definite, fair wage, that he had to stick to his work and drive as many rivets as he used to do when the supply of labor was more than the demand. The average wage at Fore River, he said, was \$15 a week in 1914 as compared with \$30 a week at present.

Next to the labor problem Mr. Powell declared that the greatest obstacles to speed are the housing difficulty and the transportation question. Speaking of transportation, Mr. Powell said that the plants of which he is an executive are waiting the arrival of 1700 cars of materials, some of which have moved 60 miles in 17 days.

Concrete ships the witness regards as an experiment which should not be tried on a large scale. In regard to the fabricated ship program, Mr. Powell said that it would be discovered when it comes to putting parts together that only a certain portion of a ship can be constructed in this manner. It will be discovered, he asserted, that after a certain point is reached the ship will have to be built "in the good old fashion," which means loss of time and extra expense. This he declared, is the position taken by all practical shipbuilders.

Asked as to his opinion of the present personnel of the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Mr. Powell testified that there is better team work in the organization, although the machine is still moving slowly. There is also evidently more advantage taken of the experience of practical shipbuilders, as is indicated by the fact that Mr. Piez and Mr. Hurley confer every other Friday with such men as Mr. Powell, Homer Ferguson and Mr. Hand. If this policy had been adopted when the Emergency Fleet Corporation was organized, it is believed that the program would be much ahead of what it is, and that many mistakes in the letting of contracts, the building of yards, and the type of ships could have been avoided.

PROFITING IN COAL

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Information that coal peddlers are selling coal

in baskets at prices ranging from \$9 to \$19 a ton, says The Indianapolis News, has led Mayor Jewett to request persons buying coal from peddlers to report to the chief of police the name and the wagon number of such peddlers, if they were charging more than 40 cents per 100 pounds—the price fixed by the county fuel administrator.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

company, have been ordered mobilized on Wednesday to reinforce the frontier guard, it was officially announced today. The order is the result of "internal and external conditions," it was explained.

Artillery Activity Reported

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—Artillery activity from the Asiago to the Brenia on the Austrian front in Italy was reported in the German official statement issued today. There was nothing of importance to report on the western front.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—The German War Office reports yesterday four separate Italian attacks from the direction of Monte di Val Bella and Col del Rosso which were all repulsed.

Western theater: Our reconnoitering detachments brought back prisoners and machine guns from British positions in Flanders. During the heavy fog the artillery activity remained slight on the whole front.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—Yesterday's British communiqué reports several raids on the British-French front. Altogether, during January the British have captured 171 German prisoners, including four officers, seven machine guns and three trench mortars.

The Admiralty reports a bombing raid on Jan. 31, on Engel aerodrome and dump, and on Oostcamp aerodrome on Jan. 30; also several aerial encounters are reported, in which three enemy planes were shot down out of control, and one machine destroyed. One British machine failed to return.

PARIS, France (Saturday).—The French War Office on Friday issued the following statement:

Detachments of French troops made a number of raids in the region of Neupont and northwest of Rheims last night, and returned with a number of prisoners and one machine gun.

In the region northeast of Flirey a strong German party attempted to approach the French lines, but was dispersed by our fire.

Last night's statement reads: There has been nothing more than the usual artillery engagements along the greater part of the front.

On Thursday night our airplanes carried out a raid on enemy aerodromes, from which air raiders recently departed for Paris. Bombs and projectiles of large caliber were dropped with good result, which were apparent to our observers.

Eastern theater, Jan. 31: The French and British armies were active on the Vardar front. In the German region the Serbian artillery fire caused an explosion of an enemy munitions depot. An enemy biplane was brought down by a British aviator.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Saturday).—Yesterday's communiqué reports the repulse of an enemy counter-attack, which was launched to regain lost ground in the area of Sasso Rosso, and to drive Italian troops off Monte di Val Bella.

On the remainder of the front there was moderate artillery activity. In Giudicaria we repulsed by our hand-grenade fire enemy detachments which were attempting to approach our line.

Activity by our patrols is reported between the Bossina and Astico. Last night enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Bassano. A few persons were wounded. Only slight material damage was done.

AMALGAMATION OF TWO LONDON BANKS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—An agreement is announced between the boards of the London County and Westminster Bank and Parva Bank for amalgamation under the title of the London County, Westminster and Parva Banks, Ltd. This amalgamation is the largest of its kind in London's financial history. The deposits of the two concerns exceed £210,000,000. The new combination will be the second largest bank in the Kingdom.

JUNIOR WAR STAMP CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

MALDEN, Mass.—Beginning next Wednesday, the some 100 members of the Malden Junior Police will make a house-to-house canvass for members in the Malden Junior Police War Savings Stamps Association, by authority given by Robert F. Herlick, director of the war savings stamps campaign in Massachusetts. Each applicant for membership will be required to sign a pledge resolving to invest in United States war savings stamps and thrift cards, and to encourage others to do the same.

SPANISH SEA LINE SUSPENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Spanish Trans-Atlantic Line has suspended all service. This report has now been confirmed at the offices of the line in this city.

MR. HENDERSON AND ENGINEERS' DISPUTE

Seeks to Settle Differences Between Workers and Government—Deprecates Sectional Efforts to Secure Peace, Parleys

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The dispute between the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Government has not yet been settled. Press comments indicate a widely held opinion that on the point of separate negotiations with the A. S. E., Sir Auckland Geddes is standing out on a merely formal question of procedure. On the other hand, Sir Auckland himself appears equally convinced that a fundamental issue is involved.

Arthur Henderson has issued an appeal to the Government and to the A. S. E. to end the grave situation resulting from the dispute between the society and Sir Auckland. Speaking from personal knowledge as a former minister, Mr. Henderson considers the A. S. E. are entitled to expect a separate conference and he remarks that Mr. Lloyd George himself, against the advice of the committee appointed by the Treasury Agreement Conference, instituted the procedure of negotiating separately with the A. S. E. Mr. Henderson, therefore, urges upon the Government that they are risking the national cause for a point of procedure, since there is no new factor to justify them in the departure they seek to enforce. If the Government persists in their present policy, he says, they will incur grave responsibility.

Mr. Henderson then appeals to the workers to realize the gravity of the step they have taken in demanding, under threat of immediate stoppage of work, that the Government shall declare an armistice and enter into negotiations with the Central Empires. "At the present moment," he says, "the arrangements we are making for a concerted action of international democracy toward a general peace are rapidly approaching completion. Hasty measures of the kind contemplated may not only embarrass those who are trying to promote a moral and political offensive on the part of the working class parties of the world and destroy the unity of will and purpose that we have been able to secure in the international movement, they may also give reactionary forces further opportunities to divide and weaken our effort. Democratic diplomacy has begun."

Mr. Henderson then reviews the steps taken to secure an international working-class agreement on war aims, including the declarations by Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson in favor of the fundamentals of these war aims, and including the call to the workers of the Central Empires to declare their aims, and finally the resolve of the working-class parties to insist upon facilities for a general international conference in Switzerland of the Labor and Socialist parties of the world, to register their agreement upon a policy to secure for the world a just and enduring peace, based upon "democratic principles, and enforced by the people's will."

"Nothing will do more to imperil this consummation," he says, "than the ill-considered sectional attempt to force peace or set negotiations on foot. Peace cannot be achieved by disorder or by one section of an organized government acting by itself or by one nation proclaiming an armistice. Peace will come when the workers as a whole have discovered by conference and interchange of views what are the conditions of an honorable and democratic peace, worthy of the unimaginable sacrifices peoples have made, and have pressed these terms upon their governments with resolute determination. Peace must be made on these terms and on no other."

"I appeal with all earnestness to the workers not to wreck this great triumph of the international working-class movement in the diplomatic field by precipitate action, which can only end in discrediting and defeating the democratic cause."

Official Statement

Difficulty Really Between A. S. E. and Other Trade Unions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The position between the Government, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and other trade unions is developed further by an official statement, issued last night, which is, in effect, a reply to Arthur Henderson's statement. This official statement considerably redistributes the emphasis on different points of the dispute. It is not, according to this statement, that there is a quarrel between Sir Auckland Geddes and the A. S. E. On the contrary, the quarrel is between the A. S. E. and other trade unions, which participated in Sir Auckland Geddes' recent conference. It is these unions, which refuse to consent to Sir Auckland Geddes negotiating separately with the A. S. E. and the Government, therefore, are in the position of having to choose between alienating A. S. E. with its 270,000 members or other trade unions with approximately 1,000,000 members, including transport workers, dockers, Mr. Henderson's own society, the iron founders, electricians, boiler makers, railway men and other very important trades.

Further, these trade unions believe they have a pledge, given by Arthur Henderson himself while member of the War Cabinet to the engineering

and shipbuilding trades, on May 10, last, in these words: "We have undertaken that before any departure from these instructions is made, a conference of trade unions will again be held." This the unions interpret as a pledge that future proposals would be submitted to them all collectively and not individually.

It is interesting to note further, in considering the effect of the dispute on the war that on the ballot papers issued to members of the A. S. E. to determine whether they are in favor of accepting the Government's proposals, members are being asked to state if they are prepared "to resist the new proposals until such time as the Government confer with your representatives and arrive at an agreement with the society." Officially, therefore, the A. S. E. is not concerning itself with those demands for an armistice or negotiations with the enemy which have been put forward by what is called the rap and file government.

The Clyde situation has not developed, and there are some good reasons for not regarding it too seriously. Meantime, the Minister of Munitions has received a resolution passed by 4000 girl workers at Glasgow "protesting with indignation and horror" against the resolution passed by 3000 Glasgow workmen, and pledging themselves to do all in their power to support the Government until the country can have peace with honor. The Minister of Munitions has replied expressing his warm appreciation of this determination. The action of the workmen, above referred to, has also been indignantly repudiated by other groups of Clyde workmen.

UNITED SOCIALISTS ACT AS CHECK ON STRIKE IN GERMANY

(Continued from page one)

when many experienced and mature workmen are participating.

Strike Debated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—There has been a debate on the strike movement in the Bavarian Diet. The Premier termed untenable the argument that the Government's annexationist aspirations were preventing the conclusion of peace, and said the war had always been defensive for Germany. Assaults on the empire's inner strength were attacks on the army from behind, as well as on the peace negotiators. Herr Schittenbauer announced that he and another Deputy, Herr Helm, had been received by von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff, and reported that von Hindenburg asked how any sensible man could believe that they two were prolonging the war, and would bear a day longer than necessary the gigantic responsibility imposed upon them.

Reichstag Sitting Urged

THE HAGUE, Holland (Saturday).—An immediate meeting of the Reichstag to "examine German conditions critically," and "relieve the tension," is urged by the Socialist newspaper Vorwärts. The newspaper reappeared on Friday, following one of its periodical suspensions by the Government.

No Press Comments

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The press is taking apparently less interest in the German strike news. None of the papers comment on it editorially and there are few other comments. In the whole, the actual reports of the strike in the press here indicate that the situation remains serious, but reveal no ground for building undue expectations on the strike.

Martial Law Proclaimed

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—Martial law was proclaimed formally in Berlin, the proclamation being read in the Schlossplatz, following the rolling of the drums. An extraordinary court-martial was announced.

The Frankfurter Zeitung demands that the Government find some solution to end the strike.

EGG PROFITEERING CHARGED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charges of profiteering in storage eggs have been made against B. Baff & Son, wholesale poultry and egg dealers, at a hearing before the Federal Food Board.

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Many fashionable and desirable Scarfs, Muffs, Coats and Sets 31st Annual Mark-Down Sale Beginning Tuesday See Announcement, Page 4 Chandler & Co.

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GERMAN DECISION TO USE U-BOATS

Experts Said to Have Testified That Defeat of England Was Certain in Six Months

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—The Handelsblad has begun publication of documents obtained secretly from German archives, showing the steps which led to the adoption by Germany of her unrestricted submarine campaign a year ago. The following is a summary of the documents:

At the close of 1915, the German Admiralty prepared a memorandum to show that unrestricted U-boat warfare would compel Great Britain to sue for peace within six months. The wording of this memorandum indicates that the Admiralty already had decided to adopt this intensified warfare, but desired to convince the Emperor, the Imperial Chancellor and the Foreign Office of the certainty of the good results on economic and general grounds, rather than merely on military grounds.

Accordingly, the memorandum based its arguments on statistics of food prices, freight and insurance rates in Great Britain. It pointed out the effects which even the restricted submarine war had shown on prices of the essential commodities, on the balance of trade and on the morale of the English people, and deduced from this that with unrestricted submarine warfare, England could hold out only a short period against these factors.

The memorandum first was submitted to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and then to Dr. Karl Helfferich, Vice-Chancellor. The latter rejected it on the ground that it was impossible to set a limit on England's staying power and the absence of authentic estimates of her stocks on hand, and also because he feared the action which would result from neutrals, especially the United States.

The authors of the memorandum then sent a reply in which they pointed out the gravity of the internal situation in Germany and assured Dr. Helfferich that a desperate remedy was necessary. They reinforced their argument as to the seriousness of the internal state of affairs by calling in line experts, representing German finance, commerce, mining and agriculture.

All the experts agreed on the first point, that England would have to sue for peace in six months at most. Herr Muller said England's supply of foodstuffs was smaller than in peace time, and, therefore, a ruthless U-boat war would probably accomplish the purpose in three months.

Herr Schmidt said: "I have no fears about America." Herr Muller said: "Unrestricted submarine warfare will cause the wholesale flight of neutrals from the war zone. Their newspapers will abuse Germany, but they will soon tire. The chief danger is the United States, but that danger will be less in proportion as Germany operates decisively and ruthlessly."

"Bitter feeling in the United States after the war is not worth considering, because if Germany succeeds she can dictate terms to assure favored treatment for herself. If, on the other hand, Germany throws away this opportunity, the passive approval of the United States will be of small practical value."

Dr. Salomonsohn said: "I recognize the possibility of the war with the United States, but I am loath to throw away so desirable a weapon on that account. As a banker I realize how disastrous America's entry into the war would be, but I insist that a ruthless war is the only chance to defeat Great Britain and obtain a firm peace."

U-Boat Warfare Anniversary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and other German papers publish articles celebrating the anniversary of the inauguration of the unrestricted submarine campaign.

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EMPIRE FIRST: ULSTER SECOND

Thus Sir Edward Carson Sums Up His Statement of Policy on Reaching Belfast

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its special correspondent

BELFAST, Ireland (Saturday).—"My object is to save the Empire first and Ulster second, and in every way to act reasonably in the best interests of the country, fulfilling my duty to the King, the Empire and the Province." This statement by Sir Edward Carson, at Belfast yesterday, and another statement, "I am not the man to be false to my pledges; I have never forgotten my duty towards Ulster," sum up decisively the Ulster leader's statement of policy.

Sir Edward had an extraordinarily enthusiastic reception when he arrived at the station with Lady Carson, Sir James Craig, Ronald McNeill and General Macdonald. Lady Carson was presented with a bouquet on behalf of the Ulster Women's Council, and after an interchange of speeches by the Lord Mayor and the Ulster leader, the party made its way down the platform, receiving greetings from all sides.

At the barrier, an enthusiastic crowd awaited the Ulster leader, waving Union Jacks and carrying a rough wooden arch with a swinging picture of Sir Edward Carson in the center, and with the motto, "We will not have home rule." Sir Edward was promptly lifted on the shoulders of the workmen and carried to the station, where he addressed the crowd before leaving by motor for Sir George Clark's residence. The workmen climbed on the car to shake hands with Sir Edward, and as the car left the station it was hidden from view by the workers swarming over it.

In the center of the city was to be seen, flying welcome to the Ulster leader, a single orange flag, a duplicate of that carried across the Boyne before William.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BELFAST, Ireland (Saturday).—Sir Edward Carson arrived at Belfast yesterday, being accorded an enthusiastic reception. Replying to the Lord Mayor's welcoming speech, Sir Edward indicated his intention to carry out the program he had given, and on leaving the platform, he was carried shoulder high by the shipyard workers to the station front, where he addressed large crowds.

Sir Edward expressed pleasure at being once more in Belfast, and referring to Ulster's sacrifices and to their friends who had given their best in France, said that they must never forget their promises, made to them before they left for the war.

In conclusion, he said that he realized the difficulties of the present situation and was glad to be absolutely free and unfettered in his judgment as to the course Ulster should take in any circumstance that might arise.

"I have been your leader for five years," he declared, "and I need hardly say that I am going on to the end."

Flonced

Misses' new coats in the "Spring-silverstone"

Just a little lighter in weight than the Winter silverstone, and so very fine and beautiful. Too bad the big collar could not be sketched both open and closed so you could see its new gathered back. Sizes 14 to 20. Wonderful colors.

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SEÑOR CAMBO'S POWER IN SPAIN

Conservative Journal Characterizes Regionalist Leader as Ruling Statesman—Premier Hesitates About Dissolution

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The Government having come to a definite decision, after much hesitation, to dissolve the Cortes, Señor García Prieto (who displays a remarkable outward tranquillity during these most critical times, due to the fact, as implied in many quarters, that he is playing the most passive part a Premier has done for ages past in Spain) then began to hesitate, the decision not having been printed in the Gaceta, even while he was in conference with the Minister of the Interior as to the appointment of election officials and so forth. "They think we are afraid to dissolve the Cortes and to have a new election at such a time and by the proposed new and better methods," said the Premier; "they will see and believe when they observe the announcement in the Gaceta!" But those who looked for it there were continually disappointed, and a rumor arose that the Conservative leader, Señor Dato, had made the strongest possible representations to the King on the unwisdom of such a dissolution now, and the making of experiments of the most far-reaching importance in methods of government.

This rumor was true. The Conservatives and Liberals who constitute the monarchical center are both opposed to the dissolution idea, which is hotly pursued by the Regionalists, led by Señor Cambó. The latter is said to be the master of the political situation and to have the Premier under his thumb. García Prieto wince under this idea. The other day, Señor Cambó, in the course of his propaganda campaign in Andalusia made a speech in Seville, in which he said that if the Government did not dissolve the Cortes within a fortnight, the Catalonian Ministers, of whom there are two, would forthwith produce a crisis, meaning that they would resign, and, thus disturbing the very delicate balance of this Government, would force it to abandon its position. The somewhat arrogant terms of this ultimatum created a considerable sensation in the political circles of the capital.

The criticism which has been directed against the leaders of the situation by La Epoca, the Dato Conservative Journal, has been bitterly sarcastic. "A serene, impartial observer," says this newspaper, "of what happens in Spanish politics, will not fail to notice that customs have changed. Formerly, whoever was president of the council, was the responsible director of national policy and exercised command with every kind of privilege, since on him would fall the responsibility for mistakes or success. Now this state of things has changed with the altered Government. It is not the Marques de Alhucemas, for whom personally we have every respect—who is the director of the political situation. The Government conducts itself like a minor, under the guardianship of Señor Cambó, and it is he who rules. It is the custom in aristocratic families to allow the small boy of the house to get up on the box seat of the family coach and even to allow him to entertain the illusion that it is he who drives. Father goes inside, but despite this, when any obstacle looms up and has to be avoided, you hear his voice immediately. 'Slowly! To the right! To the left!' So it is at the present time with the coach of State. The Marques de Alhucemas, making a personal sacrifice, which we were the first to recognize and applaud—is put up on the driver's seat, and the illusion arises that it is he who drives, but very soon it is seen that Señor Cambó gets inside the carriage, sometimes with a Catalonian cap on his head, sometimes with the Cordovan sombrero, and it is he who orders what should be done and where they should go. The representatives of the political powers, good or bad, but which nobody has succeeded in bettering, have expressed their opinion fundamentally, and it is based on highly patriotic reasons, against the dissolution of the Cortes.

"Señor Vazquez de Mella, genuine representative of the extreme Right, has expressed an adverse and very comprehensive opinion against the dissolution; Señor Dato has done the same; we are not aware that Señor Maura has said a word in favor of it, and when he made an effort to form a government such an idea had no place among his plans; Señores Grolizard, Villanueva, Alba, Sanchez de Toca, Gonzalez, Besada, Burrell, and Gasset have indicated their support of the present Parliament continuing to exercise its functions. The Marques de Alhucemas was of this opinion a month ago, and has not explained why he has changed his view. The Count de Romanones has said that the King's hand would tremble when he signed the decree of dissolution. The Republicans and Socialists prefer the continuance of the present Cortes, because they expect an amnesty for the prisoners at Cartagena. The Juntas de Defensa, according to a captain-general, have refused to discuss the matter. Yes, but still the Government is about to dissolve? Why? Because Señor Cambó asks that this should be done. Señor Cambó, who refused his assistance to Señor Maura, has not found it inconvenient to lend it to the Marques de Alhucemas. But at what a price! One day orders are given to the Government, which admits an officious note from the Regionalist ministers in a different key from that of the rest of the Cabinet; another day it is said that the decree of dissolution would be published between the fifteenth and twentieth of December, and the Government is constrained to de-

clare in an official note that, in effect, it would dissolve the Cortes; yet another day, at least, it occurs to Señor Cambó to announce the date of the elections and the Government accepts it.

"Is this government? We think that the policy for which Señor Cambó stands is very dangerous for Spain. We entertain serious fears when we see La Veu de Catalunya, the anti-militarist and separatist organ of other times, converted into a ministerial organ. We do not associate the speech of Señor Cambó at Cordova with the proceedings of M. Broussais and M. Henri Poincaré at Barcelona or with those of Señor Cambó himself, one time at the Catalonian Unity Festival and next showing his sympathies with separatist nationalism as expressed in the L'ausanne Gazette—but, even so, we do not dispute that Señor Cambó may be the director of Spanish policy. Let it be so, well and good; but let us see him at the head of the advisers of the Crown. His holding himself behind the curtain, working with the machinery without any actual governmental responsibility, is what appears bad to us. It belittles the government and reduces its authority in every way. Let the Marques de Alhucemas think upon these things and make up his mind to govern for himself. If Señor Cambó wishes to drive the coach, let him get up on the box and we shall see what ability he shows. But in any event it will seem to us that Spain is too great and its interests too vast for it to be the toy of a single man, who so frequently fixes his ideal upon a retrogression to the times of feudalism."

This is, in many respects, one of the most remarkable and significant articles published in Spain for a long time, carrying, as it does, the full weight of the official conservative monarchical party. There are points in it that cause deep reflection—the question from the Count de Romanones that the kingly hand could tremble which would sign a decree for dissolution at the present time when Spain was faced with such difficulties and when such vast schemes of parliamentary reform are proposed, the mention of the gentlemen of France; the admission that Señor Cambó is by way of being ruling statesman of Spain, coming from a quarter where such admission is by no means readily given; these are curious points. Immediately on the appearance of the article in La Epoca, the Premier, through his organ, La Mañana, declared that he himself and no other is the chief of the Government, and that he was driving the coach without any teaching from Señor Cambó; but La Epoca retorted that it was too old to be deceived by such childish tales.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Paul Thompson

Vice-Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair



German Blockade Medal

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

GERMANY ISSUES BLOCKADE MEDAL

Is Designed as a Record of the "Ineffectiveness" of Admiral De Chair's Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The medal which has been struck in Germany, designed to signalize the utter ineffectiveness of the allied blockade, is one of the most interesting of the many medals which have been issued from time to time by the German Government "for the comfort and encouragement" of the German people. The obverse of this medal shows two sea lions lying on the rocks, one on either side of a narrow sea, whilst flying in the air between them is a sea gull. Underneath, in German, is the legend, "How the sea gull mocks the sea lions." On the reverse is the inscription, "Dedicated to the British Vice-Admiral Dudley de Chair." The reason for the dedication is, of course, clear enough, for the British blockade was organized by Admiral De Chair, who, on the first outbreak of the war, held the position of Commander of the Tenth Cruiser Squadron.

The allied blockade has now been in force for nearly three years, having been instituted on the first of March, 1915. On that day Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons that Great Britain and France, in retaliation upon Germany for her declaration of a war zone around the British Isles, would confiscate all goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership, or origin. Since that time, with ever-growing stringency, greatly accentuated by the entry of the United States into the struggle, the blockade of Germany has been maintained. As might be expected, very little has been allowed to be stated in Germany in regard to the effects of the allied action. Almost everything that has been stated officially has been in the nature of discrediting its effectiveness, and emphasizing the ease with which Germany was overcoming the temporary inconveniences caused by the stoppage of her overseas trade. Facts, however, are eloquent, and the orders which have been issued, from time to time, by the German Govern-

ment in regard to the conservation of supplies and so forth, would, even if no other evidence were obtainable, be sufficient proof that the allied blockade was effective to the point of being one of the most serious problems, if not the most serious, which Germany has to face.

Speaking in the House of Commons, over a year ago, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, said that when a country was reduced to commandeering all available domestic supplies of copper, to introducing substitutes for rubber, and tickets for food and clothing, it could not surely be said that the blockade was a failure. The ration allowed to a German subject, he declared, was supposed to include half a pound of meat weekly, some thimbles-full of butter, and an egg every fortnight, the latter being frequently not forthcoming.

Even in Germany itself, every now and again direct statements find their way into the press, statements which indicate how sorely the allied blockade is pressing upon the country. Thus Dr. Lentze, Prussian Finance Minister, speaking in the Prussian Diet, just over 12 months ago, referred to the blockade as making itself felt more and more, and indicated that great sacrifices might yet be required before Germany won her freedom. About the same time the Berliner Post, remarked how the effects of the blockade were being felt in the reduced dividends of many industries and banks.

One of the most interesting proofs of the effects of the allied blockade on Germany, however, is afforded by the desperate measures which the Government have taken in order to secure supplies, even in the smallest quantities. The smuggling of small pieces of rubber, copper, and all manner of goods through the mails, in passengers' luggage, or hidden in parts of machinery, has been brought to light in almost numberless cases. Then there was the tremendously costly enterprise of the German merchant submarine, the Deutschland, and the Bremen, while Admiral De Chair's list of the various devices adopted by neutral ships in order to run the blockade successfully, is in itself a most remarkable tribute to human ingenuity.

Among these may be mentioned double bottoms, decks and bulkheads, copper keels and copper plates on sailing ships, hollow masts, rubber onions, rubber concealed in coffee sacks, cotton concealed in barrels of flour, rubber honey, made in the form of honey-

combs filled with a curious liquid mixture, false manifests, and so forth.

Some little time ago, there appeared in the German newspapers an official order, which is as significant as it is typical. It directed that everybody throughout Germany who possessed any linen-backed maps should, at the earliest possible moment, deliver them to the authorities, in order that the linen might be recovered from them, and thus help to supply the shortage throughout the country of that material. The sea gull may mock the sea lions all she pleases, but the sea lions are undoubtedly as indifferent as indeed their representations on the medal in question would lead one to suppose they are.

WAR EXPENDITURE OF NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—From the beginning of the war to Sept. 30, 1917, the Dominion of New Zealand had spent \$26,846,475 in connection with its participation in hostilities. Taking the expenditure in the three months ended Sept. 30 as a basis for the last quarter of the year, one may safely estimate that New Zealand's share of the war up to the end of 1917 has been \$30,000,000, or nearly \$30 a head of the total population. These figures would have been much greater if the British War Office had forwarded its bill for the maintenance of New Zealand troops abroad, as agreed upon. Thus a sum of about \$4,000,000, representing cost of maintenance for the six months to Sept. 30, 1917, must be added to the total already given. New Zealand's war bill, therefore, to the end of 1917, should be, roughly, \$35,000,000.

Included in the prepared statement are the following items: Pay and allowances \$11,508,962; maintenance payments to British War Office \$4,500,000; equipment \$2,323,226; rations \$1,113,347; transport of troops \$4,196,384; hospital ships \$500,000; camps \$642,500.

NEW COUNTY FOR ARKANSAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SEARCY, Ark.—A movement is under way in Arkansas to form a new county. The Legislature will be urged to approve the plan and to give the name Woodrow County to the new division.

GERMAN CONTROL IN DENMARK SEEN

Danish Newspaper Shows How Germans Control Danish Coal and Coke Business—Danish Labor Party Involved

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The following is a translation of extracts from the Danish paper Koebenhavn. This journal has for some time exposed the secret relations between the Bolsheviks and Germany, via Copenhagen, through the German agent, Alexander Helphand, now known by the pseudonym Parvus. Previous articles have revealed an arrangement for the supply of cheap coals from Germany by the Danish Trade Unions, thereby bringing the Danish Socialist party, which has representatives in the Danish Government, under German influence and securing friendly feelings toward Germany in the Danish Socialist press.

"The Parvus conspiracy ended in the conclusion, in 1915, of an agreement with the German authorities. During subsequent negotiations carried out by the delegates on behalf of the Danish Government, the German authorities (which means the German Government) have guaranteed this separate agreement with a Danish political party. . . . In this way, Parvus, who is the father of the agreement, has bought Danish social democracy. According to safe calculations the fuel business has yielded a profit of at least eight millions. How is this money divided between the various funds of social democracy and other objects and persons? Thanks to the leadership of the Danish Labor Party, a foreign power has secured control of an important section of the Danish market and simultaneously of Danish public opinion, in so far as the latter is under social democratic influence. The method is as well known, as is its danger and the fear of it. It carries in its train not only immediate dependence, but what is much worse it assumes and gives birth to corruption in public life.

"The immense coal and coke business which goes by the name of The Fuel Supply of the Joint Organizations of Laborers Limited is directed by Mr. Carl F. Madsen, chairman of the Union of Labor Associations; Mr. Carl Kiefer, secretary to the Joint Unions; and V. G. A. Walther, member of the Council of the same association. Mr. Kiefer is managing director.

"There is a paid-up capital of 10,000 kroner with which to carry on a business embracing two-thirds of the total importation of coal and coke from Germany—a turnover which, in quantity, must be expressed in hundreds of thousands of tons, and in money by scores of millions. The result is even more marvellous as the board of directors and the managing directors know themselves to be in complete ignorance of the coal business.

"Sharp attacks have been made against the company. It has been calculated that it has made a profit of many millions, and questions have been asked as to their philanthropic employment. Public accounts and a public general meeting have been demanded, but these demands have not been met. . . . The business management is completely German. A German, Albrecht, does the chartering; Dr. Schlartz from Hamburg acts as business controller for Mr. Kiefer. Finally, in the offices of the company and at the board meetings, you will meet Parvus, alias Alexander Helphand.

"He is in Scheidemann's confidence. His task is to make Copenhagen into



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a bridgehead and vantage ground of attack for German social democracy which is now hanned by the International, but he also represents that Germany which wishes to triumph in a military sense, east as well as west. His activity in Copenhagen, so far as it concerns Russia, presupposes that he can operate with complete safety with Danish social democracy; its men run the errands of his mission.

"Is it not simple and at the same time a stroke of genius which thus provides these Socialists with the largest German coal and coke branch in the North of Europe? Is it possible to imagine a stronger link between the Danish social democracy and 'our brothers in Germany'? And can one imagine a better business for Germany?"

"The millions from this coal business do not all, by a long way, reach Danish funds. It is to be doubted that Messrs. Kiefer, Madsen, and Walther cannot account for them because they do not know where they go to. But there will, of course, be sufficient left to strengthen the brotherly feelings between Messrs. Scheidemann and Stauning, the Socialist member of the Danish Government."

"Viewed with German eyes, the laborers' fuel business is an institution making Parvus worthy of the Iron Cross of the first class. Viewed with foreign eyes, it bears a somewhat different appearance. The business is German and political. As a matter of fact it is beyond Danish control.

"Why do German capitalists sell coal and coke to the Danish Social Democrats, into whose funds so much of the profit finds its way? For what reason this unexampled benevolence by capitalists to Socialists? It is time that the public obtained information about the transaction! Of course it is in return for some compensation that the leaders of the Danish Socialists have undertaken to place their market under the German coal monopoly. It is no negligible conspiracy, when the leading men of a big Danish party give their names and receive salaries for this German speculation which is so dangerous from the point of view of national economy and commerce. . . . They had no capital and still less knowledge of the business. They had nothing which, from a Danish point of view, could provide any guarantees. But for this very reason it was understood in Germany what a find Parvus had made. To rope them in was equivalent to founding a German monopoly in Denmark, with the leaders of a big political party as dependent clerks. What form this dependence has taken for individual persons it is difficult to say. Even this question must be answered sooner or later. But it is beyond doubt that Danish social democracy, with its present leaders, constitutes a party under foreign influence, bound by favors from abroad, working under foreign control, and the dependence of which, both directly and indirectly, may have serious results for the country."

SHIPPING DEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England.—Messrs. Thomas and James Harrison have recently taken over most of the steamers under the control of Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour & Co., Ltd. The vessels are fine, high-class, modern steamers, and, according to the latest official list, comprise about 14 steamers, exclusive of war losses, of a gross tonnage amounting to 65,770 tons. The Harrison Line conduct regular cargo-liner services to the United States, Brazil, West Indies, Mexico, Pacific ports, Panama Canal, South Africa, and France.

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INDIANS IN SOUTH TO GET ATTENTION

Commissioner Sells Sends Representative to Seminole and Has in View a Helpful Program for Other Tribes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cato Sells,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, announces his intention soon to visit the Seminole Indians of Florida and other Indians in the South, with particular reference to the Choctaws in Mississippi, the Choctaws and Chitimachas in Louisiana, and the Alabama Indians in Texas, having in view the working out of a helpful and constructive program in their behalf, looking especially to their educational and industrial advancement.

"It is my purpose," says Commissioner Sells, "to make the most effective use possible, consistent with economy and good judgment, of the unexpended part of the federal appropriation for the current year, which was \$3000, and if the larger amount of \$10,000, requested in the bill under consideration for next year is authorized, every effort will be made to apply it practically and wisely for the betterment of these Indians."

Frank E. Brandon, special supervisor, has been directed to proceed to Florida for work in connection with the Seminole Indians, practically assuming the relation to them of superintendent.

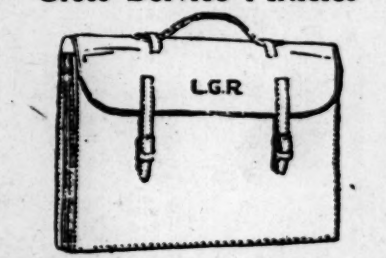
Commissioner Sells, in his instructions to Mr. Brandon, says: "I am sure you understand and appreciate my great interest in the Florida Seminoles. I feel that they have not been given the encouragement to which they are entitled and that for this and other reasons they have not responded to the comparatively few attentions extended them by the Government."

"I am persuaded that sympathy is the first and most important element in our efforts to induce Indians to accept educational and industrial opportunities and that this is particularly true of the Seminoles of Florida. I greatly desire them to realize our interest in their welfare and I believe that your experience and the fact that you are an Indian will enable you to accomplish the betterments necessarily involved in their advancement. For this reason I have requested you to undertake bringing about a cooperative and constructive attitude among these people."

Mr. Brandon was educated in the public schools, is a graduate of one of the Indian schools, received a soldier's training in the Philippines and had experience in handling important agricultural and live-stock interests before entering the Indian service about 10 years ago. Since then he has held positions as farmer, disciplinarian, principal and superintendent of a school and reservation. His recent service has been as a special supervisor and member of a commission to determine the competency of Indians.



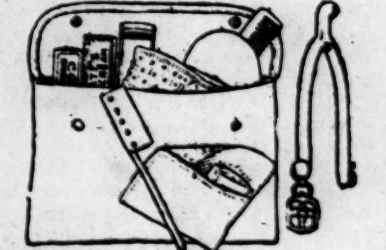
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AT RANDOM

"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random."

It was Cato, Cato the Censor, was it not, who grimly declared that he would rather posterity inquire why he had no statue than why he had. It must, however, be admitted that Marcus Porcius Cato in this was in the minority. Most men resemble rather than the expansive "Uncle Pumblechook." Kneller, the painter to the Court, who was never tired of relating, without a suspicion of humor, how, on an occasion, he had dreamed that he had gone to Heaven, and been announced there as "the great Sir Godfrey Kneller come from England." Your Kneller, in other words, would never have suspected any one of wondering why he had a statue. At the same time it must frankly be admitted that there would have been a certain poetic justice in providing Sir Godfrey with a statue as a sculptor about his own capacity as an artist. For then, in the Argive market place, men might have weighed the bronze against the canvas, and struck their balance.

The human mind, it must be admitted, is a complex organism, with its motives lurking beyond the rays of Diogenes lantern. Its choice in statues, for instance, is catholicity itself, ranging from that of St. Theodore and the crocodile to the last provincial mayor's. As for St. Theodore, on his merits, Mr. Ruskin says contemptuously that he would have passed him by in a stonemason's yard without a second look, and when Mr. Ruskin says stonemason, in this tone, he means something peculiarly unpleasant. For St. Theodore of the Piazzetta, as a worker of art, then, Mr. Ruskin is at a loss for expletives, and this is saying a good deal when you come to remember what he had to remark about that other St. Theodore, him of the Piazza St. Salvador—St. Theodore the chair-seller, as he calls him disrespectfully, because you can or could buy cruciform stools and patent oil cloths under his very shadow. But, after all, they did not always sell oil cloth in the Piazza St. Salvador, and, supposing they had, a statue of St. Theodore, even if surrounded by barelegged Raphaelian angels, pointing meaningfully at him with one hand, and beckoning the Venetians with the other, to hurry across the square, and take a look, might be better worth having than some other things.

Of course Mr. Ruskin knew that, and was only disgustingly comparing the debased Seventeenth Century art of Venice with the art of her early glory. Art in the spirit of Mr. Bumble, he calls it. But if you really want to see Mr. Bumble at his best, you must find your way to Hart Street, Bloomsbury, in London, and then seek out the church of St. George. And there on the summit of the tower you will find not St. George standing on the dragon, as St. Theodore stands on his crocodile, but of all people in the wider universe that most remarkable "Defender of the Faith" George I of England. Not that it is exactly a tower on which His Most Religious and Gracious Majesty stands, but a sort of elongated steppe pyramid piled on a tower. The architect of the church drew his inspiration from the Mausoleum, with the result that a certain atablistic critic once declared that if the original had as many faults there was every reason for including it amongst the seven wonders of the world.

The crowning stupidity, in more ways than one, was the figure of little George, in the garb of a Roman. It was, indeed, just what Horace Walpole calls it, a "masterpiece of absurdity," and the culprit was a certain loyal brewer by name William Hucks. When the gift was bolted into position, it proved too great a tax on the town's sense of humor, and the epigrammatist was promptly busy in the press:

"The King of Great Britain was reckoned before
The 'Head of the Church' by all good
Christian people;
But his brewer has added still one little
More
To the rest, and has made him the
Head of the Steeple!"

Royal brewers, it is clear, by no means always have royal times. Was there not the worthy Michael Arnold, brewer to King James II, who was placed on the jury for the trial of the Seven Bishops, with the full security of the Court that it could rely on his vote. "Whatever I do," he bitterly complained, "I am sure to be half ruined. If I say no Gullity, I shall brew no more for the King and if I say Gullity, I shall brew no more for anybody else." Those were the days when juries were locked up without food or drink until they were unanimous. At six in the morning the brewer was still holding out for the King and the Church of Rome, and only gave in when a great county magnate, one Thomas Austin, informed him that as the biggest and strongest man in the room he would stay there until he was no bigger than a tobacco pipe before he found against the Bishops. After that the jury drank the water in the basins sent to them to wash in.

When George II was in a festive mood, as happened whenever he could get away to his beloved Herrenhausen, he would appear at a bal masque at the opera house, in Hanover, in a Turkish dress, with Lady Yarmouth as a sultana. "Naughty little Mahomet," Mr. Thackeray laughingly calls him, but it is difficult to picture George I in a Roman tunic. Your sculptor, however, like your poet, revels in license. Thus when a statue of Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel was erected in the Abbey, the sculptor fashioned him, in the words of Mr. Joseph Addison, in "the figure of a beau, dressed in a long periwig, and reposing himself on velvet cushions under a canopy of state."

Think of it, the old viking who had been cabin boy to Admiral Myngs, who had been in turn cabin boy to another cabin boy become Admiral, William Penn, lying on velvet cushions, under silk curtains, in a Ramilies wig. No wonder good Sir Roger was struck with it, when "Mr. Spectator" took him to view the Abbey. Almost as

much impressed as when he stood before the monument to Dr. Busby: "A great man! he whipped my grandfather; a very great man! I should have gone to him myself, if I had not been a blockhead; a very great man!" Not that the naughty Mahomet escaped the tunic. Father and son, you may see them both any day you like, a bare mile of London streets separating them, the one on his Bloomsbury pyramid, the other in the center of the Queen Anne houses which form Golden Square. The red houses, the trees and grass in the center, may have made it "very new and pleasant" when Anne was Queen, but then that was quite a long time ago. Here dwelt Ralph Nickleby, and here came Lord Frederick Verisopht and Sir Mulberry Hawk to dine with the old money lender. Here too Smollett laid part of the story of Humphrey Clinker. And here, if you want real people out of history, Lord Bolingbroke himself, and no less a man, had a great house on the north side, whilst on the south there dwelt Angelica Kauffmann, the



St. George's Church, Bloomsbury Square, London

only female member of the Royal Academy. The newness and the pleasantness departed long ago, when society picked up her petticoats and tripped off further westward. But the charm of the old world days has not altogether departed with the powder and the patches, the link boys and the sedan chairs, and throughout it all little George has stood on guard in his Roman tunic, as adamant as on that day at Dettingen, when, having been rescued from a bolting horse, he announced to the grinning soldiers, "Ah! now I know I shall not run away," and thereupon drew his sword, put himself at the head of his infantry, and shouted to them, in the worst English, but still full of fire, to "Come on!"

MR. TOWNLEY TELLS OF LEAGUE FUND

Testimony in Fargo Hearing Reveals That \$3,700,000 Has Been Collected From Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FARGO, N. D.—Financial operations of the Non-Partisan League, as revealed by the league's president, A. C. Townley, in proceedings wherein he seeks exemption from paying \$79,000 in debts contracted while farming in North Dakota, are most remarkable.

President Townley, testifying before Referee H. F. O'Hare, revealed that the league had approximately 150,000 members, at \$16 each for two years, netting an aggregate of \$2,400,000. Also, President Townley revealed the organization of the Consumers United Stores Company, into which individual farmers pay \$100 each, for which they receive certificates entitling them to purchase goods at stores that the company will establish, the farmers getting no stock therein, and the organizers being privileged to use all funds collected in excess of \$10,000 for each store established, for "educational and propaganda purposes," and of which the company has collected \$200,000.

He further revealed the organization of a League Exchange, with \$150,000 collected, on top of which are organization dues paid prior to the present year aggregating \$280,000. All told, the league has collected \$3,700,000 to be expended, as President Townley himself directs, according to testimony.

There is no check on expenditures, so far as members of the league are concerned.

The hearing was continued until Feb. 20, when additional witnesses will be called.

PASSPORTS DENIED FOR TOURING TRIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The federal official having charge of issuing passports here says that recently applications for passports by persons intending to go abroad for touring or pleasure purposes only have been denied by the Washington authorities. Passports have not for some time been given women and children intending to go to Mexico. All seamen going to sea must have passports and male persons of draft age are not allowed to leave the country, says the passport official.

CITIZENSHIP DECISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—S. Howard Cohen, chief clerk of the Board of Elections, recently announced that "an American woman married to a foreigner cannot retain her citizenship so long as the marital relation legally exists." Mr. Cohen bases his statement on a ruling made by Attorney-General Merton E. Lewis.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEBATE IN FRANCE

M. Pichon Replies to Socialist Questions on Relations With Russia and Touches on Subjects of Peace and War Aims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The end of the year was marked in the French Parliament by a fine speech on Foreign Affairs by M. Pichon, who holds that portfolio in the Clemenceau Cabinet. He was preceded by several well-known orators of the Socialist Party who, in a great measure, gave their attention to the situation in Russia.

M. Moutet asked the Government to define what their attitude was to be toward the Russian Revolution. If, he asked, our party desires to send representatives to Petrograd, will the opposition to a passage via Stockholm be renewed? Though the offer, made six months ago, of the Socialist Party to go to Russia had been refused, the party, he said, had not changed its policy in the matter.

M. Mistral, who followed M. Moutet in the tribune, reproached the press with the difference in its attitude toward the Ministers of the Tzar, recognized traitors, and its attitude toward the revolutionaries. This difference of attitude had, he said, done the greatest harm to the Revolution, and also to France, for it had been the means of putting the Bolsheviks in power. M. Mistral then went on to reproach the Government with leaving its war aims vague and undefined and of giving the impression that they did not know what they wanted. He demanded confidence in the Socialist Party and a revision of war aims including those of the Allies.

M. Sembat declared that recriminations as to the past were vain and useless. The present was the great question and it should be examined regardless of party considerations. It had often been declared that victory was dependent on a double and simultaneous action on both fronts, but as the Eastern front had ceased to count it was necessary to reconsider the conditions of victory, for they were necessarily different. The greater danger of the secession of Russia from the allied ranks, he said, the greater the necessity for our entering into an agreement to do our utmost to prevent such an eventuality. We have been told, M. Clemenceau wrote in the last editorial which he wrote before becoming Premier, that men had been sold to the enemy in Russia. From this it has been deduced that because there are a few suspicious individuals everybody should be suspected. It is the gravest mistake. By the side of the men sold to Germany there are extremists with whom we have some points of contact. There were men in the Tzar's Court who were sold to the enemy and we have made no difficulties in associating with them. We were always presented with a Russia who loved France and hated Germany. The truth is that the moujiks were completely ignorant of Europe, and that the Germans had taken deep root in their country. Cachin saw in Moscow that immense cooperative society which includes millions of members and which was established by Germany. Instead of the Russia holding out her arms to France with which cartoons have made us familiar, Russia is, in fact, penetrated by the Germans. The Germans knew that the Russians, given over to themselves, were incapable of governing themselves, and that Germany would have the glory and the profit of leading Russia toward industrial progress. Helfferich regarded Russia as a German colony. This scheme has not been forgotten. Advances have recently been made toward Russian finance which showed that it was still in the German mind.

Let us pay attention to these facts, said M. Sembat. Is there such a thing as Russia? Or is there merely a facade? Was there a scepter or a Tzar uniting a number of dissimilar peoples? There was nothing but a facade hiding the rest of Russia. That facade was the Tzar, and we were very much mistaken in regretting the event which threw down this facade. M. Sembat ended his speech by also asking the Government to allow the French Socialists to go to Russia. He asked that the matter should be examined from the sole point of view of the interests of France, adding that the future would show how dangerous to Europe of a Russia permeated by Germany. There was still the possibility of preventing this.

M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, then mounted the tribune, and immediately replied to the last Socialist speaker by declaring that he was not in the least in favor of a policy of inertia or of indifference toward Russia. The recent and present events in Petrograd, together with the entry of the United States into the war were, he said, the most important facts that had taken place since the beginning of hostilities. "I understand and fully sympathize with the anxieties of members," added M. Pichon. "The Government which has taken hold of power in Petrograd, by means of anarchy, has dethroned the power born of the Revolution, has made it impossible for us to recognize it and to enter into official relations with it."

M. Pichon then went on to recapitulate the various acts of the Bolshevik Government and continued: "It is to be remarked that if Trotsky distributes manifestos to the allied nations, he does nothing of the kind to Germany and entertains the most friendly relations toward its official representatives. It is Germany's desire to destroy the Russian military power, to separate Russia from her allies, to prolong anarchy, to dominate a nation composed of 180,000,000 men and then to submit it to German exploitation, to take possession of its factories, of its railways, to divide it and then distrib-

ute the spoils. In circumstances so fatal for Russia and of which it is inconceivable that the Russian people did not see the consequences, it is our duty, not to lose contact with our allies of yesterday, who will, we firmly hope, be our allies of tomorrow. We must get closer to all the same and disciplined elements and make ourselves felt wherever a trace of authority is maintained in Russia. This does not mean that we have in any way to interfere with the internal policy of Russia—that kind of thing we leave to our enemies, but we must so act that it would be known in every part of Russia that we are ready to resume relations the breaking off of which was none of our doing. This attitude has led to the instruction sent to the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers; instructions to the effect that on the day on which a regular government, recognized by the people, is established in Russia, we are ready to enter with it into an examination of our war aims and the conditions of a durable and lasting peace. Does this mean that we, therefore, have some innovation to make? Need we state that we never had any other intentions than to insure the triumph of the fundamental ideas of right and justice? Who can impute to us the ambition of conquest or the desire to dominate?"

M. Pichon went on to say that it had been necessary for France to keep in touch with all the movements in the interior of Russia that were making for the reestablishment of order. It was the more necessary, he said, because of what we owe our noble and unfortunate ally Rumania, whose very existence is threatened by the military capitulations taking place on the Russian front. More than any other nation we were bound to fulfill our duty toward Rumania, for we were chiefly responsible for her entry into the war. It is not our fault that her participation in the struggle has resulted in such misfortune. We had special obligations toward her, and following on her defeat, the reorganization of her army fell to a French General, helped by French officers. We have in the Rumanian Government, M. Pichon said, a Government of men who are engaged in the struggle upon the day on which Rumania's entry into the war had been maintained. Rumania has obtained, in agreement with France and through France, the support of all the Allies. The armistice could not be avoided, in spite of all our efforts. The reasons for its necessity could only be appreciated on the spot; we left full latitude to the general who represented us, and to the military representatives of our ally.

M. Pichon then dealt with the subject of war aims, declaring that, as Mr. Lloyd George had said, they consisted first and foremost of victory, which was the only means of obtaining peace. Victory, however, was not desired in order to dominate peoples, but to insure a just and humane peace. All the declarations made by allied governments, all the resolutions voted in the Chamber, one and all, expressed the same idea, one and all gave the same definition of the aims of the war on the allied side. There was not a trace of a wish to annihilate a people, not even the people who had provoked the most terrible of tragedies.

Referring to the society of nations, M. Pichon declared that it was in vain that attempts were made to create the belief that there existed a divergence of opinion between President Wilson's point of view and that of the French Government. "We are in complete agreement on every point," the French Minister for Foreign Affairs declared, proceeding to quote from President Wilson's message of Dec. 8. He then said: "But it is none the less certain that we have our duty to fulfill toward the oppressed nations, toward Belgium, Serbia, Poland. We do not separate our cause from that of Poland, it must be one and indivisible. This policy of the right of nationalities does honor to our history and it applies to the Armenian, Syrian and Lebanese populations. They must be able to settle their own destinies."

M. Pichon then pointed to the refusal of Germany ever to make precise communications whenever there was a question of peace proposals. Mr. Balfour had said the same thing in the House of Commons, and matters were just the same now as they were then. "Germany will never give back Alsace-Lorraine, which is a question affecting the whole world, and the symbol of justice. From the day when it was torn from us there has not been any peace for the world. There is nothing more untrue than to say that we are prolonging the war in order to insure a selfish restitution. No, the question of Alsace-Lorraine is not a French territorial question. It is a moral problem. It is an alternative between justice and brute strength. There will be or there will not be a durable peace for the nations, according as Alsace-Lorraine is given back to us or remains in enemy hands."

Having spoken in appreciation of the effort which had resulted in the fall of Jerusalem, M. Pichon turned his attention to the publication of secret treaties by the Bolsheviks. There was nothing, he said, in the documents published by Trotsky which could be interpreted as contradictory to our proclaimed policy. German accusers of our so-called secret diplomacy have been caught in ignominious machinations against the common rights of men. They are the same men who undertook negotiations with the Tzar unknown to the Imperial Chancellery, in order to create enmity with England; who schemed to bring about war between Mexico and the United States, who organized in the Argentine, abusing the confidence of a neutral state, a campaign aimed at sinking Argentine vessels without leaving any trace. These are the personages authorized to denounce our secret diplomacy.

The Bolsheviks, went on M. Pichon, could not assert that there was nothing secret in their treaties with the Germans. What is known of the discussions which took place when the armistice clauses were drawn up? Nothing but the result: Russia would be very simple-minded if she took seri-

ously the assurances of good will which came to her from Germany.

A few days ago, went on M. Pichon, Trotsky, speaking to M. Noulens of the conditions of peace, stated that he remained firm in his support of the Russian proposal. And supposing Germany refuses? asked M. Noulens. "Then," replied Trotsky, "we may have to make a revolutionary war. In any case the Constituent Assembly will decide." Let us hope that the Constituent Assembly will not be dissolved, as is threatened each time that it appears to be inclined to resent Bolshevik dictatorship.

As to the terms of a general peace proposed by the Germans, M. Pichon said that they amounted to a territorial status quo without either indemnity or reparation. Germany, he declared, is trying to inveigle us in these Bolshevik negotiations. We have suffered terrible losses, we have shown our heroism; can negotiations under such conditions be admitted? If there is any single person who thinks they could, let him say so. The day on which we are presented directly with a peace offer we shall examine it. It is an indirect proposal with which we are faced today, and we cannot even consider it.

We have no illusions as to Germany's scheme. It means either the capitulation of Russia or the breaking off of negotiations.

War will continue, went on M. Pichon. We are one ally the less; that ally has played a considerable part during the last few years. It is a big advantage for Germany to have insured for herself the freedom

of her movements on the Russian front. Other allies are stepping into the ranks, the United States with all its moral and material force, and with the United States come the greater number of the American nations. It is a levée en masse against German ambition. Let us be firm and patient. There are other allies who have not given us the fullness of their support; it is now time that they should do so. Unity of action must be the rule, it is the policy of the present Government.

At this very time, said M. Pichon, the solidarity of France and of her allies is being manifested in Italy where Franco-British armies are fighting at the side of the soldiers of King Victor Emmanuel. Tomorrow, the same solidarity will be witnessed on the Macedonian front. Germany and her satellites have undertaken an impossible task: to conquer the world. The world will conquer them. We shall have a considerable share in this victory. As Mr. Roosevelt said recently, the recompense of France will be great, for she will have saved the world's idealism.

A Socialist order of the day having been turned down by 411 votes to 99, the order of the day expressing full confidence in the Government was adopted by a majority of 384.

LIBERTY THEATRE OPENING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The first meeting of soldiers in the newly completed Liberty Theater at Camp Jackson was addressed by Thomas W. Bickett, Governor of North Carolina.

PUBLISHER'S CLOSING ORDER MODIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Fuel Administration on Friday issued the following:

A study of the results of closing work on magazines and other periodical publications on Mondays has convinced the United States Fuel Administrator that the order of Jan. 17 should be modified in that respect. The complications, both in the publishing of magazines and in the handling of the great volume of mail matter at the post offices, were especially potent arguments in bringing about this decision.

ORDNANCE BUREAU POSITIONS

Applications for employment in the United States Ordnance Bureau at Washington, D. C., are being received at offices opened for the purpose on the fifth floor at 45 Bromfield Street. George A. Sagendorph of Boston, who is in charge of the local office, announces today that more than 2000 stenographers and clerks of all kinds are needed in that branch of the service. At the Bromfield Street offices applications for technical positions are being received, while at the civil service rooms in the Federal Building, at 9 a. m. and 6 p. m., Tuesdays, examinations are made of applicants for stenographers, typists, etc.

Tremont St.
Near West
Boston, Mass.

Chandler & Co.

Established
a
Century

ANNOUNCE THEIR

31st Annual Mark-Down Sale

BEGINNING TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5th

For many years an annual event, when a general clearance is made throughout the store

Chandler & Co.'s February Sale has never failed to crowd their store for several days after its announcement, during more than thirty years. A few of the hundreds of splendid buying opportunities follow:

Street and Afternoon Dresses, 25.00 to 45.00 qualities, 19.50 and 25.00

Crepe de Chine and Net Waists, 2.95 quality for 2.50

Fur Trimmed Coats, 45.00 to 55.00 qualities, for 35.00 to 45.00

Undermuslins, nightgowns and chemises, special 1.00 and 1.50

Upholstery Pieces, 5.00 to 8.50 yd. qualities, pc. 2.25 to 4.00

Misses' Evening Dresses, 19.50 and 25.00 qualities for 17.50

Small Arlington Stools, 17.50 quality for 7.00

Skunk Muffs, glossy skins, 45.00 quality for 32.50

Vest Chemises, nainsook, 1.00 quality for 59c

Misses' Broadcloth Suits, 29.50 to 39.50 qualities for 25.00 to 35.00

Satin Wraps, interlined, 29.50 to 45.00 qualities, 10.00 and 25.00

Satin and Taffeta Skirts, navy and black, 10.50 quality for 5.95

Women's Suits, semi-tailored, 45.00 to 58.00 qualities for 25.00

Fancy Georgettes and Voiles, 3.50 quality for 2.50

Wool Sweaters, coat styles, 5.95 quality for 3.95

Chiffon Velvet Dresses, 68.00 to 75.00 qualities, 49.50, 55.00 and 65.00

Hose, cotton, lisle, etc.; black, white, tan; 65c and 75c qualities, 45c

Crepe de Chine Handkerchiefs, 25c quality for 12½c

Bodices, spangled and beaded, marked about half price, 8.50

Silk and Lingerie Dresses, last season's, 19.50 upwards, 5.00 and 10.00

Street and Motor Coats, special 25.00, 35.00 and 45.00

Odd Gloves, some repaired, 1.00 quality and upwards, price 59c

Hudson Seal Coats, 210.00 to 325.00 qualities for 165.00 to 280.00

Brassieres, linen, silk, special for 1.00 and 1.95

Silk Hose, black, fancy colors, 1.50 to 1.75 qualities for 95c and 1.10

Silver Blue Satin, 2.50 quality for 1.65

Misses' Satin Afternoon Dresses, 35.00 quality for 22.50

White Skirts, pique, gabardine, 2.50 and 3.95 qualities, 1.00 and 2.50

Women's Suits, serge and gabardine, 29.50 to 48.00 qualities for 22.50

Redfern Corsets, odd styles, 4.00 and 5.00 qualities for 1.50 and 2.50

Hats, demi-season styles, 7.50 to 10.00 qualities for 3.50

Oriental Rug, 13.3x9.9 size, 575.00 quality for 295.00

Novelty Scrim Curtains, 3.25 to 5.00 qualities for 2.35

Muskat Coats, two only, 175.00 quality for 115.00

Philippine Hand Emb. Nightgowns and Chemises, special 2.45

Street Gloves, two-clasp, pique sewn, 2.00 quality for 1.65

Neckwear, collars, etc., 50c and 1.00 qualities for 25c and 50c

Georgette Dresses, 16.75 quality for 7.50

Velours Coats, several styles, 25.00 to 35.00 qualities for 19.50 and 29.50

Georgette Waists, Val. lace tr., 5.00 quality for 3.95

Misses' Corsets, Treo brand, 6.00 quality for 3.95

Union Suits, fine ribbed cotton, white and flesh, 85c quality, 65c

Cretonne Pieces, linens, etc., values up to 2.50 yd., pc. 35c, 50c and 75c

Silk and Wool Poplin, 2.00 quality for 85c

Taupe Fox Scarfs, 35.00 to 75.00 qualities, 22.50 to 65.00

Marquiesette Curtains, white, 2.50 quality for 1.95

Petticoats, taffeta and jersey tops, special 3.95

English Prints, chintz effects, 2.00 quality for 75c

Oriental Rug, 9.7x6.8 size, 280.00 quality for 125.00

Waists, crepe de chine, Georgette, 5.75 to 9.50 qualities, 5.00 and 6.50

Cretonnes, imported, 35c to 60c yard qualities, 15c and 25c

AT THE SAME TIME THE ANNUAL

Sale of Housekeeping Linens

Finer quality satin damask table cloths and napkins from McCrum, Watson & Mercer, Belfast, Ireland, and other excellent quality table linens, all at

Special Prices

Madeira Embroidered Dogies and Centerpieces, Lace Trimmed Pieces, Huckaback and Turkish Towels, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Bedspreads, Bed Sets, Blankets, Puffs, etc.

WAR FUNDS SOUGHT BY SALVATION ARMY

World-Wide Organization
Which Is Carrying on a Great
Work at Camps and the Front
to Begin Drive for \$1,000,000

Much has been said and written of the relief work done by organizations at home as well as in the war zone, but of that done by one of the oldest in its fight against the enemies of mankind, little has been printed. This is the familiar Salvation Army, which has as interesting a story as any of its workers.

Today, in the United States, it is stationed, like a sentinel of final reckoning, just outside the gates of the cantonments and camps, outside the spotlight of publicity, fighting the camp-followers and others who lie in wait for the men on leave; in Europe it has its centers and stations where its work goes on among the men; while elsewhere in the world—in 56 countries, all told—it is carrying on its task of succoring the needy.

There is no duplication of the work of any other organization; in war the Salvation Army finds the same great element of mankind to be served that waits upon its holding hand in times of peace.

"First to the front in Europe, and just to ask for funds," is one of its slogans. When Germany struck at Belgium, and the British Army sprang to her side, the Salvation Army went with it. From that day to this they have been together. And when the United States entered the war, the story was repeated.

The Salvation Army of England placed 153 recreation, comfort and refreshment huts at the front in Europe with the Allies. Today the Salvation Army is maintaining at the front 77 hostels and naval and military homes, and is handling about 100,000 men a week. Thousands more are turned away because of lack of facilities. There are 45,000 members of the Salvation Army under arms and fighting for the Allies. More than 700 Salvationists, men and women, are carrying on the war work in trenches and camps. And thousands upon thousands of women have been enlisted to knit for the soldiers.

Since the United States entered the war, the Salvation Army of the United States has established seven huts for recreation, rest and refreshment close to the lines in Flanders, and expects to put 47 more there at once. It has sent over and presented to the Government 12 motor cars as an addition to the 35 manned by Salvationists now in France and Russia.

The work costs money—more and more as it increases in extent. This is the reason the Salvation Army at last is about to come forward and ask the people of the United States for help. "From Lincoln's to Washington's Birthday," Feb. 12 to 22, a campaign will be conducted throughout the country for \$1,000,000. "We ask not for ourselves—we ask for humanity," it says. "We do not even handle the money raised." The local treasurers, it explains, forward it direct to the general treasurer, and it is there proportioned, one-half to France, one-quarter to cantonment work, and the remaining quarter for yarn and other materials for garments.

Tomorrow Commander Miss Evangeline Booth will speak in Boston on "The Stars and Stripes." The meeting, which will be in the nature of a welcome to Boston for this distinguished worker, will be held in Tremont Temple at 3 o'clock. Monday evening Miss Booth, at the invitation of the Boston City Club, will address business men in the auditorium of the club.

BOLSHEVIKI CONTROL NEW YORK CONGRESS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Bolsheviks are in full control of the Russian Colonial Congress which opened here on Friday night with delegates present from all parts of the United States.

Alexander Berkman, who must go to prison today for opposing the draft, was one of the leading figures. The test of strength came with the election of officers. Gregory Weinstein, editor of Novy Mir, a Radical Socialist publication, upon which Leon Trotsky was employed when he was in this city, was elected president by a large majority. A Bolshevik also was elected vice-president.

The following resolution was adopted: "The Russian Colonial Congress, representing the Russian people in America, protests against the decisions of the courts in the cases of Alexander Berkman, Emma Goldman, Baker and Kramer, and demands that they be freed and returned to Russia."

Surrender Ordered

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Judge Julius M. Mayer issued an order in federal court here on Friday directing Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, anarchists, to surrender themselves to United States Marshal McCarthy at 11 o'clock Saturday morning.

The defendants were released on bail after each had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000 for conspiracy to interfere with the operation of the Selective Service Law. The United States Supreme Court affirmed the conviction.

CORN FOR MEXICO TO BE FORWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government of the United States has issued orders that cars laden with corn bought by the Mexican national authorities shall be passed immediately across the border and turned over to the national railway lines, which will expedite them

to their destination. They will be sent to those portions of the country where there is a temporary shortage of crops. A portion will be delivered in the capital city, where the Committee on Subsidies has established a number of stations for the sale of the grain to the poor at cost price.

Steamers are to be sent to Venezuela to bring cargoes of corn, the crop in that country having been abundant, and there being a large surplus available for export at moderate prices. The Henequen Commission of Yucatan has arranged to obtain large supplies of food of various kinds from the United States, and shipments are now being received.

TOWNS DO BEST IN PAY-AS-YOU-GO

Director of State Bureau of Statistics Makes Annual Report on Municipal Finances

Massachusetts towns have practiced the pay-as-you-go policy to a greater extent than have the cities, and the ratio of general debt outstanding to valuation in towns is very much less than that in cities, according to the tenth annual report on municipal finances just issued by Charles F. Gettemy, director of the State Bureau of Statistics.

The report shows that the cost of municipal government continues to mount. In 1915, this cost was \$104,558,163, an increase of 4.5 per cent over 1914. This was offset, however, by increased revenue, which amounted in 1915 to \$109,205,729, or 7.7 per cent more than the revenue for the preceding year.

Discussing the indebtedness of municipalities, Mr. Gettemy pointing out that "funded or fixed debts are offset by public investments," declares, "I can safely say that in Massachusetts there is being provided at public expense service equal to or greater than any to be found anywhere in the United States." It is also stated:

"The total outstanding net funded or fixed municipal debt at the close of 1915 amounted to \$194,788,267, an increase of \$5,127,064 over the preceding year, but at the same time the assessed valuation increased by \$125,045,885, reaching a total of \$4,769,860,495, the increase in valuation keeping pace with the increase in debt, each being at the rate of 2.7 per cent."

NEED OF LATIN IN EDUCATION IS URGED

Addresses given at the annual meeting of the Eastern Massachusetts Section of the Classical Association of New England, held in Fogg Museum, today, urged the importance of Latin in education. Miss Louise Adams of the East Boston High School told of 120 questionnaires on the subject that she had sent broadly to business as well as professional men. The replies brought out overwhelmingly that Latin is a study for everyday needs.

Dr. Josiah Bridge of Westminster School, Simsbury, Conn., made an arraignment of colleges, and especially Harvard, for allowing an A. B. degree without the study of Greek. The commissioner of education for Massachusetts, Dr. Payson Smith, spoke strongly in favor of Latin in modern education. It has an important place in the environment which makes it distinctly useful and should not be omitted from the education of those who go beyond the lower grades of schooling, he said.

Dr. D. O. S. Lowell, headmaster of Roxbury Latin School, gave a "preview" of Virgil, including a sketch of his life and times. Prof. Edward K. Rand of Harvard was elected president and Clarence W. Gleason of the Roxbury Latin School was reelected secretary.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

William W. Ellsworth, for many years editor of the Century Magazine, will speak on "The Story of Europe and the Origin of the Great War" at the Women's City Club on Tuesday afternoon. On Wednesday a dinner is to be given at the clubhouse in honor of Miss Louise Adams Groul of New York. Miss Groul was one of the original group who founded the Nationalist Party in Chicago last fall. She will speak on "The Appeal of the Nationalist Party to Forward-Thinking Women." On Feb. 9, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Smith of Boston will be guests of the club at a dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have just returned from abroad where Mr. Smith visited the French, English, and Belgian fronts.

BOSTON AMUSEMENT NOTES

Feb. 11 Miss Maude Fulton comes to the Majestic Theater in "The Brat," which she played last season at the Plymouth Theater. Feb. 18 George Arliss comes to the Hollis Street Theater in "Hamilton," the historical comedy by himself and Mrs. Mary Hamilton. Feb. 25 William Gillette begins an engagement at the Wilbur Theater in "A Successful Calamity." Miss Clara Kummer's pleasant comedy about a rich man who pretended to be bankrupt in order to have an evening at home with his family, "Hitchy-Koo" remains at the Colonial at least two weeks more, and is to be succeeded by "The Land of Joy," a Spanish musical comedy which has given New York novel entertainment this season.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Dean Lord of the College of Business Administration, Boston University, announced today a course in traffic management for business men and railroad employees. The course will be under the direction of W. H. Chandler, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. It will begin next Wednesday and continue for 14 weeks on Wednesdays from 7:20 to 9:15 p. m.

NO JAPANESE BASE ON MEXICAN COAST

Both President Carranza and Governor Cantu Authorize Official Denial That Deal Has Been Made for a Concession

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under the heading, "Mexico Would Grant Japanese Naval Bases," a statement appeared recently in the press of this city that the Government of President Carranza, in conjunction with Governor Cantu of Lower California, had offered Japan a naval base in Mexico in return for Japanese financial and political support. This charge was at once brought to the attention of President Carranza, and the following reply has been received from him:

"Mexico City, Jan. 30, 1918. "To Ing Ygnacio Bonillas, Mexican Ambassador, Washington:

"Replying to your cable of yesterday, relative to the statements published in Washington, you may declare the aforesaid assertions to be false. (Signed) "THE PRESIDENT. "V. CARRANZA."

In response to a telegram to Governor Cantu, citing the publication, that official wires are as follows:

"Calexico, Cal., Jan. 30, 1918. "To Ing Ygnacio Bonillas, Ambassador of Mexico, Washington:

"Referring to your message regarding the statement published in Washington, this matter has not come to my attention, but it is absolutely false, and I recommend that you do. It is a falsehood in every detail. Other newspapers in the western portion of the United States, with customary yellowness, give false statements regarding the independence of Lower California. The commencement of these falsehoods during the present month has been through the Associated Press. In my judgment, this is owing to the infamous labors of the enemies of our Government. (Signed) "THE GOVERNOR. "E. CANTU."

PARK IMPROVEMENT BILLS NOT CONSIDERED

Park improvements in the metropolitan district will receive no consideration in the Legislature now in session, because every energy is being bent to matters related to Massachusetts' effective participation in the war, and as a result the committee on metropolitan affairs on Friday referred to the next General Court a large number of petitions for legislation relating to these parkways. The House accepted these reports without a voice of dissent.

The Senate refused to suspend its rules to admit the petition of Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Superior Court for Suffolk County, that his appropriation be subject to the approval of the chief justice before being submitted to the Mayor of Boston.

The Senate passed to engrossment a bill requiring the Metropolitan Park Commission to report on the reconstruction of Neponset Bridge, and another relative to discontinuing the laws permitting incorporation of state banks. A resolve asking the War Department to establish the status of agricultural workers within the draft age was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

TEXAS MILLERS TO OBSERVE RULING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—Texas millers are strictly in line with the Federal Food Administration in the matter of conserving the grain supply, as disclosed at a conference at Dallas. The millers as a whole agreed that the wheat conservation rules were advisable and should be followed where possible.

Some of the millers expressed the view that milling under some of the rules would produce a grade of flour so low that it will be impossible to find a market for it except in Mexico and other South and Central American countries, where low-grade flour is always in demand.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATING

Trials open to the three upper classes of Smith College will begin Tuesday for the first intercollegiate debate the college has ever had. Arrangements have been completed for a circular league of six women's colleges, namely, Vassar, Wellesley, Mount Holyoke, Barnard, Radcliffe and Smith. The subject of the first debate, to be held two weeks before the spring recess, on March 16, is, "Re-

solved, That the Japanese Be Admitted to the United States on Equal Footing with Foreigners from Other Nations." Smith College will meet Wellesley at Northampton, and Vassar at Poughkeepsie. All the debates will be held the same night. The choice of teams and coaching for the debates will be done by students unaided by members of the faculty. Katharine Johnson of Newark, N. J., has been elected chairman of trials committee.

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD REPORTS

Freight Conditions on the Whole Better Than in 1916, Says Massachusetts Commission

Freight conditions on railroads in Massachusetts, while by no means all that might be desired, are in many respects better than in 1916, according to the fifth annual report of the Public Service Commission of the State, submitted to the Legislature.

"There is less congestion, less resort to the use of embargoes, and freight is on the whole being handled more efficiently," says the report. "The recent severe weather has seriously hampered train movements, but this it would have done in normal times. The chief sources of trouble are shortage of labor, poor coal, inadequate motive power and congestion at the western gateways."

The inspection department, however, puts the responsibility for the present shortcomings of the service to large extent on the railroads themselves. It says:

"The conditions of steam railroads and street railways with reference to roadbed, track and equipment, when considered as a whole, show no improvement over the unsatisfactory conditions of one year ago. The scarcity of labor and material may well be accepted as a reason why there has been no improvement during the past year, but does not excuse the poor condition of certain properties where no proper provision for depreciation has been made in recent years."

Service should be improved, in the opinion of the commission, under government operation.

Of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the commission says that the recent legislation giving the legal status of the company in Massachusetts enabled it to prepare the way for a comprehensive and adequate financial program for the future, including the funding of the floating debt. It adds: "Notwithstanding its financial embarrassment, this company, it should be said, has been able in the past two or three years, by conserving its resources and withholding all dividend payments, to effect substantial improvements in facilities and still further important improvements are now under way."

The general statute recommended by the commission, to more effectively bar "such transactions relative to the securities of other companies as the New Haven Company has been guilty of in the past" failed to become law because of an inability of the Legislature to agree on the exact wording of the act. The commission says it would again urge the adoption of this change in the law, were it not for the fact that the railroads are now under government control, and for the time being questions concerning state statutes are of little or no consequence, in its opinion.

HON. FRANK OLIVER'S PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—The Hon. Frank Oliver, one of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's chief lieutenants in the late Parliament, who was opposed in the recent election by Brigadier-General Griesbach, D. S. O., a soldier who has won his promotion and decorations in the trenches has lodged a protest against the return of his opponent. As a matter of fact, Mr. Oliver shows a lead of 80 votes, but this is only the civilian vote, and it is admitted by both sides that when the soldiers' vote comes to be counted the soldier candidate will be returned by many hundreds of a majority. The petition alleges unlawful practices under the Dominion Elections Act and asks that General Griesbach's election be declared void and set aside.

DEPUTIES ARE NAMED

Joseph C. Pelletier, district attorney, announced the appointment of Henry P. Fielding as assistant district attorney, and Frederick M. J. Sheenan as deputy assistant district attorney, on Friday. Mr. Fielding has been deputy assistant district attorney for nine years, and Mr. Sheenan has been a newspaper reporter at the courthouse for many years, and served in the old common council in 1907, and in the Legislature from old Ward 17 in 1908.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN UNITED STATES

Several Cities and Towns Near Line of Time Belts Have Elected to Set Their Clocks to the Best Advantage

"The daylight-saving plan is in effect in many towns in the United States without being known as such," said Robert Wheeler Willson, professor of astronomy at Harvard, discussing the point that the scheme of moving the clock ahead an hour to get more daylight is in accord with a natural tendency. "Of 50 towns so situated near the lines dividing the time belts that they may choose for themselves which they shall adopt, 35 have elected to set their clocks ahead instead of back."

Towns of this character are Detroit and Cleveland, which chose Eastern instead of Central time, setting their clocks 32 minutes ahead of its local mean time; Portland and Williston, N. D., Sterling, Colo., and Pecos, Tex., which chose Central in preference to Mountain time, setting their clocks ahead of their local mean time 50, 54, 53 and 54 minutes, respectively; and Troy, Mont., and Avery, Ida., which preferred Mountain to Pacific time, and advanced their clocks 44 minutes.

It was not unlikely, said Professor Willson, that those who thought carefully about the subject and were able to picture the conditions that would arise from either choice, realized that to set the clock forward, in some cases as much as nearly an hour, had advantages over setting it back, even a much shorter time. The towns above named have been "saving daylight" ever since the establishment of the standard time belts in 1883.

In the case of Detroit, he said, the people are saving 32 minutes of daylight instead of losing 23, which would have happened if they had taken Central time. Cleveland is a city which first set its clocks back half an hour to keep Central time, and then discovering it was losing an hour more of afternoon daylight than Buffalo, concluded it would set them ahead 27 minutes and proceed on Eastern time. Buffalo itself had set its clocks ahead 16 minutes when it adopted Eastern time.

Professor Willson said these and other instances show that people who have a free choice whether they shall set their clocks ahead or back, getting their extra daylight in the afternoon or morning, are inclined to prefer the former. In Europe, the movement of the clock ahead, which had been an advantage in time of peace proved a necessity in time of war where every step possible had to be taken to win success.

There is little opposition, according to Professor Willson, to setting the clocks ahead in the summer months, the people generally understanding that it means an hour more of daylight in the afternoon for recreation. It means a later sunrise also, but few people utilize that hour that is given up at that end of the day for anything but sleep.

LARGER EATING OF POTATOES URGED

Report Issued by Department of Agriculture States Retailer Must Help With Distribution

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A report just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture emphasizes the need for the retailer to content himself with the smallest possible margin of profit in selling potatoes, realizing that he is now the most important factor in speeding up potato consumption.

The potato consumption for 1917 is estimated to have been 442,536,000 bushels, or the largest crop ever produced in the United States, says the statement. Notwithstanding this fact, prices from the time of digging to the present have ruled higher than in any previous year when the crop was abnormally short.

The Department of Agriculture has



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RIGHT TO HEAL BY PRAYER AFFIRMED

United States Supreme Court, in Recent California Case, Upholds Ruling Made in Previous Decision on the Same Statute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Nickell against Stephens, when understood in connection with the issues and arguments presented by the printed record and briefs, conclusively disposes of constitutional objections to a form of statute that is to be found in a majority of the American states.

It was a California statute under consideration in that case, but it differs only in details from the statutes of most of the other states of the Union. The act in question requires physicians of all schools and most "drugless practitioners" to be licensed, but provides that this requirement does not apply to treatment by prayer or the practice of religion.

The case which has now been decided was the second attack on the statute by an association of chiropractors and other "drugless practitioners," who contended that the statute is unconstitutional because it requires them to be licensed but exempts persons whose practice is limited to prayer or religion. In the first case (Crane against Johnson, 242 U. S. Reports 339, decided Jan. 8, 1917) the United States Supreme Court rejected practically the same objection to the same statute, holding that the inherent difference between the practice of religion and other practices furnishes reason for the statutory distinction.

In the present case, the court affirmed the decision of the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, which upheld the statute, by citing the case of Crane against Johnson without filing an opinion, thus intimating that the validity of a special provision in statutes for the practice of healing by prayer or religion is now well settled. Such special provisions have also been upheld by the appellate courts of California, Kansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Georgia, New York and Massachusetts.

AMERICAN SERVICE TO LONDON AND HAVRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

A FLORIDA PORT—Officials of a steamship line in New York City, have sent a communication here to the effect that a contract has been entered into by that company and the United States Government whereby five large steamships, aggregating 52,860 dead-weight tons, are released to them for a transatlantic service from this place to London and Havre. Regular sailings will be inaugurated as soon as final details are settled.

CORN RAISING PRIZES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Charlie Myatt, a school boy of Willow Springs, last year produced 179 bushels of corn on one acre. He has been awarded a \$50 prize by Corn Club officials of Wake County and \$50 additional, which was offered by a New York man to the person in Wake County, man or boy or woman, who produced the largest yield per acre of corn.

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MORE EVIDENCE IN GERMAN-HINDU CASE

Supercargo of Steamer *Maverick* Continues Recital of Events in Connection With Plan of Transporting Arms to India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—At the German-Hindu trial here Friday, John B. Starr-Hunt, who was supercargo of the steamer *Maverick*, continued his story of the *Maverick* expedition, which, the prosecution claims, was intended to transport arms and ammunition to India to aid in an uprising against the British Government. Having left San Pedro, Cal., in April, 1915, and having missed the Annie Larsen with its cargo of arms and ammunition, which, the witness said, the *Maverick* was to have taken aboard, and having received new sailing orders from Capt. Heinrich Ellis, of the interned German steamer *Albatross*, at Hilo, Hawaiian Islands, the *Maverick* sailed for Java by way of Johnston Island, intending to provision the Annie Larsen. If she should be found, but not to take her cargo of arms, fearing that the nature of the expedition had been discovered. The Annie Larsen was not encountered, however, and the *Maverick* arrived in Batavia on July 23, 1915. Starr-Hunt said that he at once got in touch with Theodore Helfferich and Emil Helfferich, brothers of the former German Foreign Minister, and related the full story of the voyage at the residence of one of the Helfferich brothers.

Emil Helfferich told him, said the witness, that so far as the Indian end of the undertaking was concerned, everything was arranged and in readiness, but as the arms were not at hand the expedition was at an end and the *Maverick* was to be sold. The Helfferich brothers, gave him, he said, 24,780 guilders to pay the *Maverick* expenses, and, in order to throw the Dutch authorities off their track in case of an investigation, they had Starr-Hunt give them a receipt for the funds made out to Behn Meyer & Company with which firm the Helfferichs were connected. Starr-Hunt then went to Singapore, where he was arrested by the British authorities, to whom he gave a false account of the *Maverick* expedition. When confronted, however, with a photographic copy of a letter that he had attempted to send to Theodore Helfferich by messenger, he confessed the real nature of the expedition.

In December, 1916, he was taken to London, and from there to New York, where he arrived in April, 1917, and was turned over to the United States authorities. In New York, Starr-Hunt said that he met Harry J. Hart, a San Francisco shipping man, and one of the defendants, who told him that the *Maverick* vice-consul at San Francisco, had been exhausted, and that he, Hart, had paid some of Starr-Hunt's expenses out of his, Hart's, personal funds. In the meantime, the Annie Larsen, with its cargo of arms and ammunition, had put in at Hoquiam, Wash., and had been seized by the United States authorities.

Alien Enemies to Register

Department of Justice Announces Specific Classification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Justice has authorized the following statement relative to the registration of German alien enemies: Details incident to the registration of German alien enemies as prescribed by the President's proclamation of Nov. 16 have been completed, and assurances of cooperation have been obtained from all of the various agencies which have been requested to aid in the work. The registration, as has been previously announced, will begin on Feb. 4, and be continued through Feb. 9.

Article 1, paragraph 1 of the regulations prepared by the Department of Justice, stipulating those who will be required to register, reads: "All natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the German Empire or of the Imperial German Government, being males of the age of 14 years and upward, who are within the United States and not actually naturalized as American citizens, are required to register as alien enemies."

The definition of alien enemy, as given in Article II, A, of the regulations is: "The term 'alien enemy' as at present defined by statute (United States Revised Statute, 4067) includes all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of a foreign nation or Government with which war has been declared, being males of the age, of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized as American citizens."

Threatening Letters Sent

Public Officials and Leading Citizens Get Them in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—For several months public officials and leading citizens of California have received threatening letters signed with the letters "B. T. N. T." or by the letters "C. C. of C." and it is believed that the recent attempt to dynamite the executive mansion of William D. Stephens, Governor of California, was connected with those who are sending these communications.

While the matter is being investigated by the federal grand jury in Sacramento, an announcement by the

United States Army Intelligence Bureau here concerning the arrest of Frank Berger, is regarded as important in this connection. Berger, says the statement, was arrested some time ago in Fresno, and when questioned he said plainly that he was in favor of the use of violence to gain the ends sought.

While Berger was not personally connected with recent I. W. W. activities, the Sacramento bomb outrage, the "B. T. N. T." and the "C. C. of C." letters, yet officials believe that he is intimately connected with the persons who managed these activities, says the statement of the Army Intelligence Bureau.

Draft Violators Get a Year

Three Sent to Workhouse—One Ran for Cleveland Mayoralty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—C. E. Ruthenberg, Alfred Wagenknecht of this city, and Charles Baker of Hamilton, O., Socialist leaders, convicted by federal jury of violation of the Selective Service Act, were sent to Canton workhouse for one year's imprisonment on Friday. Since conviction, Ruthenberg has been nominated and defeated for Mayor of Cleveland, and is now prospective Socialist candidate for Congress from one of Cleveland's districts. Ruthenberg and Wagenknecht were rearrested on Thursday, following the receipt by the district attorney of the Supreme Court mandate ordering their imprisonment. Baker went to jail some months ago to evade the draft. The time he has served in jail will not be regarded as part of his workhouse sentence.

Hennig Prosecution Closed

Counsel for Defendant Moves That Indictment Be Dismissed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Melville J. France, United States District Attorney, who is conducting the prosecution of Paul Hennig, on trial in the federal court in Brooklyn on the charge of treason, yesterday closed his case. A motion was made by Arthur K. Wing, counsel for the defendant, that the indictment be dismissed on the ground that the Government had failed to prove its case. Charles Robert Harrigan, who is attached to the naval intelligence bureau and who was assigned to watch Hennig was the last witness for the Government. He testified that Hennig said to him: "The American people are making monkeys of themselves by making war on the Kaiser. We Germans will stick to our fatherland as long as we live and Germany will win the war. The Americans are poor fighters and when they get to the front with their white collars and brown shoes they will certainly get a good beating."

Bank Changes Name

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The German Bank of Chicago on Friday changed its name to the Cosmopolitan State Bank. Deposits were stated yesterday to be \$833,000.

Arrested Second Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A second charge of obstructing enlistments was filed against Joseph Gilbert, manager of the Farmers Non-Partisan League, here on Friday, in a warrant under which he was arrested by a Goodhue County sheriff. Dr. Joseph H. Gates, a member of the Legislature, was the complainant, alleging that in a speech at Kenyon, Minn., Mr. Gilbert said the United States was pulling England's chestnuts out of the fire. Mr. Gilbert gave a \$500 bond in the District Court here to appear before the District Court in Goodhue County in March. He had been arrested on the same charge at Lakefield, Minn., a week ago, and released on bail.

Lumber Camps Guarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Half a dozen companies of home guards have been sent to Bemidji and other towns in Northern Minnesota in preparation for an I. W. W. strike among woodsmen expected to start today. Some men already are out in the camp, and I. W. W. leaders said that the general strike order would call out 2500 of the 5000 employed in the camps between Bemidji and International Falls. Strikes also are threatened at Virginia and other iron range towns.

Editor Gives Bond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Conrad Kornemann, president of the South Dakota branch of the German-American Alliance, and editor of The Herald, a local German weekly newspaper, after lying in jail several days following his arrest on the charge of printing disloyal articles, has furnished the bonds of \$10,000, and has been released pending his trial.

Von Rintelen Case Rests

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The taking of testimony in the trial of Franz von Rintelen and 12 of the German subjects charged with conspiracy to destroy United States shipping ended yesterday. The lawyers for the defense and the United States District Attorney will sum up on Monday and it is expected that the case will go to the jury late that afternoon.

After both sides had rested, Judge Howe, who is hearing the case, discharged Karl Schmidt, one of the defendants, because of lack of evidence

to connect him with the conspiracy. Schmidt is now serving a sentence of two years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta for another offense against the United States and will be returned to prison to complete his term.

PATRIOTS ONLY IN NEXT CONGRESS

Aim of the League for National Unity, Which Issues Appeal to the Voters of the United States to Work to That End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Every member of the next Congress, whatever his views on domestic questions, must be a war-till-victory American." This statement is made in an appeal to the voters of the United States issued by the League for National Unity, through James M. Beck, chairman of the Executive Committee. The appeal cautions against the possibility of the success of anti-war candidates in certain sections, and where such a possibility exists, Republicans and Democrats are called upon to unite behind a pro-war candidate and to insure his success. "Therefore," the appeal continues, "we call upon our fellow-citizens throughout the nation to use their power alike at primary and election to the end that the next Congress, Senate and House alike, prove a mighty reinforcement of the will and strength that shall crown our just cause with victory."

The League for National Unity was formed last November to crystallize opinion for vigorous prosecution of the war. Cardinal Gibbons and Dr. Frank Mason North, president of the Federal Council, Churches of Christ in America, are honorary chairmen; Theodore N. Vail is chairman; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, Charles S. Barrett, president of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, and George Pope, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, are vice-chairmen; Otto H. Kahn is treasurer; Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the executive council of the National Civic Federation, is director, and D. L. Cease, editor of the Railroad Trainman, is secretary.

The appeal, in part, is as follows: "The nation must be able to count upon both parties nominating men at the forthcoming Congressional primaries who are whole-hearted and unequivocal supporters of the war aims of our Government and its purpose to prosecute the war to a successful termination. No man ought to be nominated by either party of whom it is not certain that, if elected, he will support the Government in its high resolve to destroy Prussian militarism and establish a just and secure peace."

"In order that the next Congress may be undividedly American and anti-Prussian, it will not suffice for the nation to vote for a 'better man' or the less disloyal of two candidates on election day. It will be the business of the two dominant political parties generally, whatever their natural divisions may be as to domestic policies, to insure that, whoever may be elected, every American district will be represented by an American patriot. It will be disloyalty in either party to nominate or at the primaries to abet the nomination of any man whose support of the Government's war program is reluctant or qualified. "A Congress must be elected which shall signify to the whole world that the American people are indivisibly united in their determination to go on with the war until its purpose shall have been accomplished. The voice of compromise must not be heard in the next Congress. Whether dominantly Republican or dominantly Democratic, the next Congress must be supremely American."

ARKANSAS COMMERCE BUREAU ACTIVITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Profitable Farming Bureau of the Little Rock Board of Commerce has been an important factor in improving agriculture in the State during the last year, according to its annual report.

A summary of its accomplishments shows the following: It was instrumental in bringing to the State 30,000 head of cattle from the dry regions of the Southwest; it aided in securing the establishment of a branch agricultural experiment station at Scott; it aided in the campaign to increase grain acreage in the State; it obtained the 1918 convention of the Southern Cattleman's Association; it helped dairymen in the Little Rock district to import a better stock of dairy cows, and it aided in procuring appropriations from county appropriation boards for agricultural extension work. Among other activities the bureau sent experts to Wisconsin and other distant states to buy and bring back to Arkansas dairy cattle and other live stock.

31st Annual Mark-Down Sale

offers splendid values in HOUSEHOLD LINENS Table Linens, Bedding, Hand-Embroidered Pieces, etc. Beginning Tuesday

See Announcement, Page 4

Chandler & Co.

MONDAY CLOSING MAY BE ENDED

Railroad Director-General and Fuel Administrator Intimate Action May Be Taken—Success of Shut-Down Doubtful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although a final decision has not yet been arrived at, it is probable that after next Monday the Garfield closing edict will be suspended. The following statement has been issued on Friday by Director-General McAdoo and Fuel Administrator Garfield after a conference on the subject:

"We have had under consideration the question of suspending, after Monday next, the Monday closing order. We have not reached a final conclusion about it. We shall have another conference on Tuesday next, when the results of the Monday closings and of the railroad embargoes up to that time can be fully considered, and shall be able to make an announcement next week as to whether or not a suspension of the Monday closing order may be made."

If Congressional opinion on this question of the advisability of suspending the closing order is worth anything, or is representative of the sentiment in the country, there can be little doubt that the time is ripe for a careful consideration. After the first outburst of disapproval the country settled down to what was believed to be the inevitable, although in the meantime every pressure was brought to bear on Dr. Garfield to recall his order. On the other hand, many who were convinced from the beginning that the order was unjustifiable, took the position that once it was put in force the results should be awaited.

If the order promises to produce the results hoped for, if the consumer is getting more coal, and if congestion is being cleared up, it is now asked why the suspending of the order is under consideration. While it may be true that the ships which waited for coal at tidewater are now on their way across the Atlantic, it is also true that the fuel situation in the New England states has assumed more serious dimensions. Regarding the relief of congestion for which it is believed the order was originally issued, there seems to be the impression that the results achieved or promised are not commensurate with the dislocation of industry and the widespread dissatisfaction caused by the closing order.

The Senate Committee on Manufactures is about ready to submit to the Senate the results of its investigation into the coal shortage, and there is every reason to believe that the ominous silence observed by Chairman Reed will be shortly broken in an attack on the Fuel Administration stronger and more unanimously supported than the attack on the Food Administration.

From the time the order went into effect, pressure has been brought to bear on members of Congress to appeal to Dr. Garfield to reconsider. In fact, the attitude in Congress from the very outset has been distinctly unfavorable to such a drastic method of remedying conditions which many believe could have been avoided if steps had been taken at the right time.

The feeling which seems to be general is probably one reason why Director-General McAdoo and Dr. Garfield have decided to review what has actually been achieved. It may also be the case, it is said, that the results are disappointing and that those responsible for the order desire to retrace their steps before the storm breaks.

The Fuel Administration is also probably aware of the fact that business men and coal operators and distributors have within the last few days been holding meetings in large centers and that at these meetings there was every evidence of lack of confidence in the Fuel Administration.

Conference Summoned

Dr. H. A. Garfield Sends Invitations to State Fuel Administrators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Fuel Administrator, Dr. Harry A. Garfield, has summoned a regional

conference of state fuel administrators for Monday, Feb. 4. Invitations to be present were sent by wire to a number of fuel administrators. These include J. C. Hamlen of Maine; Charles M. Floyd of New Hampshire; H. J. M. Jones, Vermont; James J. Storow, Massachusetts; George H. Holmes, Rhode Island; Thomas W. Russell, Connecticut; Albert H. Wiggin, New York; Richard H. Jenkinson, New Jersey; William Potter, Pennsylvania; Ferdinand A. Meyer, Maryland; Homer H. Johnson, Ohio, and William K. Prudden, Michigan.

The conference is for the purpose of discussing fuel conditions in the eastern section of the country and future policies, with full knowledge of local conditions in the states mentioned.

Cotton for New England

Mr. McAdoo Issues an Order That 50,000 to 100,000 Bales Be Sent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, has instructed C. H. Markham, regional railway director for the South, to ship immediately between 50,000 and 100,000 bales of cotton to Brunswick, Savannah, Charleston and other southern ports for trans-shipment by water to New York and New England.

"You may accept and forward at current rates," says Mr. McAdoo's order, "by way of Brunswick, Savannah or Charleston, 50,000 to 100,000 bales of cotton for domestic consumption in New York or vicinity or New England points. The Shipping Board will provide the ships which will be operated in the regular lines."

"There may be some delay at ports awaiting ships, but nothing serious. It might be well to arrange to unload cars at ports on arrival. I assume there is sufficient storage to take care of this amount should it all accumulate before the ships arrive."

"It should be routed by way of either of these southern ports in amounts to make full cargo for New York or New England ports. You may use any desirable rail route to the southern ports regardless of tariff applications at the rates in effect by way of any route from the same point of origin, advising me of the unauthorized route used so that special authority may be issued."

Coal Buying Advice Reviewed

Clarification of the popular impression that the New England Fuel Administration advised people not to buy coal in the summer but to wait for lower prices, is the object of the following statement issued on Friday by the publicity division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety:

"Notwithstanding Mr. Storow's denials to various groups and individuals appearing at the State House in regard to the coal situation, many of whom asserted that they were advised not to buy coal, it might perhaps be advisable to state exactly what Mr. Storow did. Our clippings tell the whole story. The announcement from Mr. Storow appeared in the morning and evening papers of July 26 and 27.

"The statement says in effect that the duty of keeping the coal-carrying capacity working to the full limit falls upon those with financial resources sufficient to accumulate now most of next winter's supply, otherwise they will compete with the poor man next winter when the crisis becomes acute. These statements were amplified largely in printed pamphlets distributed widely all over the State."

Violator Loses Light Meters

Failure to comply with the fuel conservation regulations cost Henry A. C. Schultz, manager of a store at 435 West Broadway, South Boston, the use of gas and electrical illumination. The Boston Fuel Committee, acting through Robert B. Stone, chairman of the conservation division, on Friday had the gas and electric light meters in his premises removed. Speaking of the violation, which was the first to require action of this sort, Mr. Stone said: "Schultz has consistently refused to pay any attention to the rules, so last night we had his lights cut off, and this morning we had the gas and the electric meters for his place removed. Since then we have not heard from him. If that does not bring about a compliance with the rules on his part, we can take still other measures."

Plans Made to Get Wood

Prof. W. D. Clark, in charge of the wood department for the Massachusetts

settle Fuel Administration, has tabulated lists of producers of cord wood who have for sale, in four-foot lengths and by car-load lots, (16-20 cords per car) mixed wood, mostly green, but suitable for burning for heating purposes. Professor Clark will be pleased to connect prospective consumers of such wood with the producers if said consumers will apply at his office, Room 161, State House, Boston. Professor Clark advises the purchase of green wood now for use next winter, as it will be in prime condition for burning after drying out through the summer months.

OVERTURES MADE TO WOMEN VOTERS

New York Republicans and Democrats Taking Interest in Their Plans—Newly Enfranchised Proceed Carefully

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Republicans and Democrats of this city and State continue to take a deep and flattering interest in the wishes and plans of the newly-enfranchised women of New York. Not only are they putting all the accumulated stores of their own political knowledge at their disposal, but they are adding advice as well. Many seem to think that the women will form a third party and hold themselves aloof from the men, so the men hasten to assure them that a third political party is an ephemeral thing as a rule.

It seems to be the definite intention of New York women, however, to take their places in the existing parties and work with men, as they have always wanted to do. Some have been for years affiliated with political parties even though they were not allowed at the polls. Others who have been in the less conversant with the working of the parties have promptly enrolled in the one of their choice. A large body of others, however, numbered in the woman suffrage organizations, are postponing joining a political party for a time, desiring to study the platforms of all and to make a careful selection.

Frederick C. Tanner, chairman of a committee appointed by the Republican county committee to confer with the women, has been discussing the question of party with many of them. Not only has he addressed a meeting of the Women's Republican Club, but he also held a conference with a number of prominent women, among them Miss Helen Varick Boswell and Mrs. John Francis Yawger, both of whom have recently been appointed to important positions in the Republican party. Three anti who have been exceedingly active in opposing their enfranchisement were also present.

The Democrats, too, have been making cordial overtures to the new voters; they have requested Senator Wagner to "prepare and press for passage the necessary legislation to provide for the earliest possible enrollment and registration of the women voters, in order that they may vote at the next election held in their communities." They also resolved that the executive committee of the Democratic state committee be increased in membership to the number of 15 and that these new members be women.

HAIDING THE POOR OF NORTH GEORGIA

War Has Placed Many of the Mountaineers in Dire Straits—College Professor Tells of Relief Work and Gratitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

DAHLONEGA, Ga.—Prof. Ferdinand Ruge, of the Military College here, has told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor "how wretched to do our bit in the North Georgia mountains." He said: "A few days ago I heard a representative of the I. W. W. say that the wealthy who are so generous today with their donations for the war-sufferers abroad, let the children of our poor perish from neglect and starvation. That remark impels me to state something of my own experiences to the contrary. Being engaged in philanthropic work amongst the poor whites of the mountains of North Georgia, I have never before had as generous responses to my appeals for them as I have this year."

"Dahlonega is a small town in the mountains, which has a military college with a reserve officers training corps attached to it. It lies in Lumpkin County, one of the poorest counties of the United States, whose inhabitants were among the first sufferers from the war in this country. There being no railroads nor industries in the county, ambition and energy earn but poor rewards at the best, except in the case of the flourishing whiskey manufacture—this being one of the centers of the moonshine belt. The poor bear the burden of the war prices without in the least sharing in the general prosperity. Some good laborers still work for 75 cents a day on the farm, and women and children cannot earn a cent, except at planting and harvesting times."

"There is no poorhouse. The county allows \$3 a month for a family in extreme cases of destitution, and even that pittance was withheld for months for lack of money in the treasury. Cattle and hogs have risen so in price that the poor can no longer buy them, and many families are without either. Many families live on cornbread, a chichory beverage and lard all the year round. Last summer, owing to a tremendous boom in the whiskey manufacture, the corn had gone up so high that some homes were even without bread for weeks. Buying new clothes or shoes at present prices is entirely out of question, and there are no second-hand stores. Salvation Army or charity organizations resort to as there are for the city poor. The patient suffering of these people is more than pathetic."

"My appeals to my generous friends in other more blessed parts of the country have been answered with surprising liberality. We have been enabled throughout the year to clothe and shoe all who were recommended to us by the county authorities, to pay for land to be plowed, fertilized and planted for destitute families, to buy pigs for others, to purchase a canning outfit for another and to set up in business two poor men. Families whom my wife attended have been furnished with bed clothes and other necessities."

RUSKIN CLUB MEETING

Ruskin's anniversary will be observed by the Ruskin Club, with public exercises in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, next Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

R. H. STEARNS CO. HOSIERY

The only thing to say about these prices is that the goods were contracted for when cotton was selling at a much lower price. Now it is more than 31 cents per pound. They are marked on the basis of cost and not on today's basis. Moreover, it is not certain when we would receive further shipments of some of these most desirable goods even if ordered at the advanced prices.

WOMEN'S		MISSES'	
Balbriggan Cotton Hose—outsize	50¢	Misses' White Lisle Hose—junior sizes	65¢
Black Indestructible Cotton Hose, gauge weight	55¢	Misses' Black, Indestructible Lisle Hose—junior sizes	55¢
White fine Lisle Hose, flared tops	55¢	CHILDREN'S	
Black Lisle, Indestructible Hose, light weight	60¢	Black, one-and-one rib, Cotton Stockings	38¢
Black Lisle, Indestructible Hose—outsize	60¢	Black, one-and-one rib, Cotton Stockings	42¢
Black Cotton Hose, white soles	65¢	Black and white, one-and-one rib, Lisle Stockings	42¢
Navy, white and tan Lisle Hose, light weight	65¢	Black, white and tan, six-and-one rib, Cotton Stockings	50¢
White Silk Lisle, gauge weight—outsize	75¢	Black, white and tan, one-and-one rib, Lisle Stockings	50¢
White Silk Lisle, gauge weight	75¢	MEN'S	
Taupe and Navy Boot Silk, with fine Lisle tops	75¢	Black, navy and gray, fine Lisle Socks	55¢
Black Silk Lisle, light weight Hose, flared tops	85¢	Black, navy, white and smoke Socks, silk with lisle feet	75¢
White fine Lisle Hose, fine weave, light weight	85¢		
Black Silk Lisle, medium weight—outsize	85¢		

KNITTED SILK SCARFS

Sale of about 400 Scarfs FOR MEN FOR WOMEN

163 Silk Scarfs, regular price 5.00	EACH \$3.85
72 Silk Scarfs, regular price 6.00	
68 Silk Scarfs, regular price 6.50	
97 Silk Scarfs, regular price 7.50	

One of the best lots we have ever offered, including all the desirable colors and combinations.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

REDUCTION SALE OF Lamson & Hubbard FURS

Raccoon Hudson Seal Mole, Caracul, fur-lined Coats, Fur Sets, etc.

An unusual opportunity to purchase at prices lower than have been or will be offered again for a long time to come

92 Bedford Street, Boston

SCHOOL PROBLEMS MEETINGS PLANNED

Massachusetts State Board of Education Calls for Two Conferences to Discuss Questions Relating to War Situation

Educational problems arising from the war have become so serious and pressing that two conferences for their consideration have been called by Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts. The first is to be of state superintendents of education in New England and is set for next Monday and Tuesday at the rooms of the Massachusetts Board of Education in the State House. The second is to be a conference of members of school committees, superintendents of schools and principals of secondary schools in Massachusetts. It will be held in Boston Feb. 14-16 at the State House and will take the place of the High School Principals' Conference and the summer Conference of School Administrators which has been held for the last several years at the close of school in June.

At the first conference the Junior Red Cross propaganda in the schools, modification of college entrance requirements for the period of the war, financing education, teachers' salaries and the probable shortage of teachers, boys and farm work, war savings, education of the adult immigrant, continuation schools for the youth now leaving school, readjustment of the school terms in relation to the fuel situation, consolidation of rural schools, value of college degrees in supervision of appointments, compulsory education of illiterates, federal control of education and powers of the state superintendent will be considered.

All these questions, with the exception of those pertaining only to the office of state superintendents, will be discussed at the second conference with the addition of others, such as the release of high school boys for agricultural and other service, school gardens, the question of what should be done for the youth leaving school for industry and patriotic instruction.

CAMPAIGN IS NOT FOR PEACE

Allegation Made by Robert La Follette Jr. Said to Be a Piece of German Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the office of the League to Enforce Peace, it was stated today that a charge made by Robert La Follette Jr., son of the pacifist senator, that the administration is covertly conducting a peace drive through a lecture campaign on the country's war aims, conducted by the American Peace Society and the Church Peace Union, is, in reality, a piece of German propaganda intended to divert the attention of the people from the fact that the speaking campaign is conducted with the single purpose of arousing the whole nation to the full realization that this war must be fought to a victorious finish if permanent peace after the war is to be assured.

Mr. La Follette did not mention the league, but it is working jointly with the Church Peace Union in promoting the campaign.

The statement given out by the Rev. William P. Merrill, president of the Church Peace Union, it was said to this bureau, "expressed the league's opinion about this move by Mr. La Follette. The move obviously was intended to damage our efforts in stiffening the purpose of the people in the war. It is ridiculous to accuse this movement of working for a premature peace. Anybody who has read or heard the speeches by our President, William H. Taft, and by A. Lawrence Lowell, knows that we are conducting a war campaign, not a peace campaign, by telling the people that the defeat of autocracy and militarism must be accomplished before permanent peace can come. To accuse this movement of the ulterior motive of trying to undermine the morale of the people points to that identical motive on the part of Mr. La Follette."

Mr. La Follette said George Creel's committee on public information was working with the speakers, and providing them protection from Department of Justice interference. It is pointed out that Mr. Creel has called the charge utterly false.

MISS RANKIN AT PRESS CLUB

Women in Congress to look after the welfare of the children are a new of first importance, declared Miss Jeanette Rankin, the first and only woman member of the United States Congress, at a talk at the Boston Press Club yesterday afternoon. While there are experts in Washington on almost every branch of industry, there is no one who can give an expert view on legislation affecting the younger generations, she said.

SOUTH END MUSIC SCHOOL

Supporters and friends of the South End Music School are arranging for a militant talk to be given by Arthur Fairbrother for the benefit of the school, at the home of Mrs. Eben D. Jordan, 46 Beacon Street, next Wednesday afternoon. A small deficit in the past year is reported, and its supporters hope for a generous response to the lecture announcement.

NEED OF PLATINUM TAKEN UP

National need of platinum, both for the prosecution of the war and for national welfare in times of peace, will be laid before American women by

the Women's National League for the Conservation of Platinum of which the chairman is Mrs. Ellwood B. Spear of Cambridge. Members of the council include Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, Miss Bertha M. Boddy of Radcliffe, Miss Margaret E. Maltby of Barnard, Miss Blanch E. Hazard of Cornell, Miss Isabel E. Lord of Pratt Institute and Mrs. Kenneth L. Marks of Simmons.

AID IN SUFFRAGE BATTLE IS ASKED

Appeal Is Made to Bring All Possible Pressure to Bear on Members of the Senate to Assure Passage of Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There has been a complete reevaluation in the position of women in the United States since the nation entered into the world conflict, according to Ida Husted Harper of the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission. The splendid war work done by the women of New York was by far the most potent factor in causing the men, by a majority of 102,344, to grant them the full suffrage last November. The charge of the opponents, that this was done by pacifists, Socialists and pro-Germans, is thoroughly disproved by the statistics. The soldiers at home and abroad voted in favor, two to one, and gave a majority in 49 of the 62 counties. The suffrage amendment was carried in 27 counties besides the five comprising New York City, and in most of them the radical and pro-German vote was negligible. They were chiefly agricultural counties with no large cities. Schenectady, the Socialist stronghold, gave a big majority against the amendment. It was carried in many conservative, residential districts where former Mayor Mitchell received his greatest majorities. The labor unions gave a strong support. No fact was more evident than that the women of New York were enfranchised by the votes of all parties, and they are still maintaining their organization of a million members as a non-partisan political body.

Every argument against woman suffrage has been thoroughly answered by the practical experience of a dozen states where it has been in full operation for 48 years in Wyoming, nearly 40 in Utah, 24 in Colorado, 21 in Idaho down to seven, six, five and three in the other western states. There never has been even a proposition to take it away in any of them, and on Jan. 10 the members of the lower house of Congress from all of those states voted solidly in favor of a federal amendment. The vote in 1915 stood 174 ayes, 204 noes; in 1918 it was 274 ayes, 136 noes. There was an increase in the favorable vote of every state delegation over that of 1915 except those of Ohio and Massachusetts. Twenty-three southern members voted in favor in 1915; 49 in 1918. Arkansas voted solidly in favor, Missouri 14 to 1, Kentucky 7 to 4.

The 12 states outside of those where equal suffrage prevails which gave a solid favorable vote were Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island and West Virginia. Iowa and Michigan cast only one negative vote each. Six states voted solidly in opposition—Delaware, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—45 votes.

On the very day when the federal amendment was adopted by our House of Representatives the House of Lords of Great Britain signified its approval of the bill to enfranchise women which was sent up from the House of Commons. It is not pleasant for us to contemplate that the Lords accepted it by a vote of 134 to 69 and our law-makers by a majority of less than one, especially when the British vote meant the actual enfranchisement of 6,000,000 women with almost no further procedure, while the American vote was only one step in a long future contest in the various legislatures.

Nothing more humiliating can be imagined, Mrs. Harper says, than that our highest legislative body should refuse to do its part toward making the enfranchisement of American women possible, while the senior and most conservative parliamentary body in existence literally does enfranchise the women of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. The margin between the members of the Senate who would impose it and those who would spare us that humiliation is very narrow. The vote is likely to be taken in a short time. The administration and the representatives have done their share. Mrs. Harper asks that editors of magazines and newspapers, the clergy, every man and woman who writes or speaks from the platform, every one who can influence a senator by a letter or telegram, regard it as an imperative duty to help secure a majority vote for this federal suffrage amendment which will send it to the state legislatures for a favorable and final decision.

CASUALTIES IN RAIDS

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Sixty-six persons were killed and 183 injured in the two German raids over London on Tuesday and Wednesday, Lord French, commander of home defense, announced today. Tuesday's raid killed 56 and injured 173; Wednesday's killed 10 and wounded 19.

ELKS BAR FESTIVITIES

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—All elaborate festivities will be done away with at the annual state convention of the Indiana Elks in this city May 23 and 24, according to the plans made by the state officers, says the Indianapolis N. W.

USING POLITICAL INFLUENCE CHARGED

Member of Supply Company at Camp Devens Given Three Months Sentence for Seeking Aid of Congressman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Private Charles Lanzetta of New York City, a member of the supply company of the three hundred and third infantry regiment was today found guilty of using political influence in his own behalf, contrary to national army regulations, and was given a court-martial sentence of three months at hard labor with two-thirds loss of pay, and transferred from this cantonment elsewhere to begin his sentence immediately.

He is charged with seeking the influence of a Massachusetts congressman, whose name was withheld, in getting a transfer from his regiment, although early in November an order was published prohibiting such action other than through the regular military channels. This order was read to the men by all company commanders and was given much publicity, its infringement by Lanzetta being the first instance of its kind.

Ten men having special qualifications left today for Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., where they will commence training in the aviation section of the School of Military Aeronautics. Another man left for Princeton University at Princeton, N. J., to train in a similar capacity at the aeronautical school.

Court-martial sentences have been imposed upon several more men for being absent from camp without leave. Division officials intend to stop this practice, and the punishment will be made more severe if it continues. A sentence of three months at hard labor with forfeiture of pay during that period was given many of the men, although a few received shorter terms.

A plan of establishing heliograph stations on Mt. Monadnock and on Mt. Graylock in the spring is being followed in other camps. It is being followed in other camps as an aid to the signal corps work. Already, there are several wireless stations throughout the camp, also wireless telephone outfits. Most of the signal battalions have mastered the art of wigwagging, and now other modes of transmitting messages are being learned.

Maj. Clarence E. Rexford, commander of the third battalion of the Boston regiment, made an inspection of his troops Friday. The men were asked many questions on all subjects which they have been studying, and they made a most creditable showing. Private Herbert M. Warren of the twenty-sixth company, depot brigade, has received his appointment as first lieutenant in the engineers' reserve corps, and his brother, Lewis Warren, has been appointed a second lieutenant in the engineers' corps of the national army. Several other promotions in the ammunition train have been announced.

Training Ship Is Inspected

Commissioner Charles R. Page of the United States Shipping Board, who has just completed an inspection of the work on the training ship Calvin Austin, has expressed himself as much pleased with the operation of the ship, on which 329 apprentices are receiving instruction. In making his inspection, Mr. Page was accompanied by Capt. A. F. Pillsbury of San Francisco, Cal., who is in charge of steel ship construction on the Pacific Coast, and Henry Howard, director of recruiting for the Shipping Board.

At the present time the men are being trained in general seamanship, the knotting and plying of ropes, and in engineering, sailors, firemen, oilers, water tenders, cooks and stewards being employed about the ship.

Mr. Howard has at present more than 500 men training for the seaman class, while thousands of others are taking the course offered at the 35 technical schools throughout the country training for positions as officers and engineers. It is believed that not less than 25,000 seamen and 5000 officers of all grades will be required in manning the ships now under construction and others for which contracts have been made.

Food Measures Aboard Ship

Food conservation on steamships supplying the American flag has been inaugurated through the cooperation of the United States Food Administration, the Department of Commerce, and the United States Shipping Board, and the combined effort of these or-

ganizations has resulted in arranging a novel menu for steamship crews. Ten wheatless meals weekly are included in the new schedule, substituting corn, rye, and other breads for white flour bread. Foods have been substituted which will provide a much wider variety than the corned beef, salt pork and potatoes which have been served on shipboard since early shipping days, and the new schedule will make an effort to conserve sugar, pork, and fats that they may be sent to the men overseas.

Crews on these ships will not be the only seagoing folk to observe these wheatless and meatless days, for the Food Administration has issued to passenger steamship companies a request to adopt these recommendations, many of the lines at once putting the plan into operation.

APPEAL FOR DRY AYER IS ISSUED

Voters of Town in Which Camp Devens Is Located Are Urged to Vote for No-License in the Town Meeting Monday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AYER, Mass.—An appeal to voters of Ayer to vote "No" at the town meeting next Monday, has been issued by the committee on prevention of social evils surrounding military camps. It is pointed out by P. A. O'Connell, chairman, that it is a matter of the most urgent military efficiency that the community be made safe for the soldier, and if the citizens wish to see the morals of the town preserved, they will vote unanimously against the granting of a liquor license.

With Ayer a dry town during the coming year, the appeal says, it will be possible to maintain law and order at their present high standards, but with a license, it will be impossible for the police force to prevent evils which everywhere have clustered about liquor selling in the vicinity of concentration and mobilization camps.

The appeal continues: "License will bring immoral and unscrupulous people to the town, and every day will see the soldiers beset with temptations too strong for the average man to overcome, particularly the young men who for the first time are away from home and the restraining influence of father, mother, and sisters."

"Ayer, in this election, will tell the American people which side she is on—ours or the enemy's. Every saloon, every den of vice, every place of amusement, every place of dissipation, every place of the various camp zones, the voters of Ayer will be confronted on Monday with a question that far transcends any question that has come to the polls in their lifetime. Here is the question—Shall Ayer defend our defenders or give aid to the enemy by lowering the fitness of our soldiers?"

PLAN FOR PROVIDENCE CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Many philanthropic organizations here are offering their facilities for instructive entertainment of children in enforced idleness by the closing of the schools, which was done because of the inadequate supply of coal on hand. A committee of representative citizens, including Mayor Gainer and Isaac C. Winslow, superintendent of schools, held a meeting at City Hall on Friday and discussed plans for caring for the children should the public schools be closed for a protracted period. Among the institutions which have come forward is the Y. M. C. A., which has arranged a definite program for the boys.

TUFTS SERVICE BONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MEDFORD, Mass.—Tufts men in France are receiving monthly packages from their alma mater, as the result of a drive just completed by the alumni and undergraduates of the college, to sell Tufts service bonds, the proceeds of which are being used to provide comforts for the soldiers. The idea of a special bond was decided on at a meeting held last October of the Tufts Club of Boston.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

"The Present Trend of Technical Education" will be explained by Prof. Walter I. Schlichter of Columbia University, at a meeting of the Boston section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, next Tuesday. It is announced today.

BOSTON SCHOOL BOARD CHAIRMAN

Contest Over Leadership of Incoming Administration Lies Between Judge M. H. Sullivan and Michael H. Corcoran

On the question as to who shall be chairman of the new Boston School Committee, which comes in on Monday, devolves much of vital importance to the schools. The members of the committee who go over are: Miss Frances G. Curtis, Judge Michael H. Sullivan and Henry Abrahams. The incoming members are Michael H. Corcoran, a former chairman of the committee, and Richard J. Lane. The contest is between Judge Sullivan and Mr. Corcoran. It is usual to give the chairmanship to a member who is continuing his service, but it is understood that Mr. Corcoran holds that a return to the committee after a lapse of one year is of little consequence in an issue of such importance. It is expected that Miss Curtis and Mr. Abrahams will vote for Judge Sullivan. The deciding vote is supposed to be in the hands of Mr. Lane. A special meeting of the committee for organization is called for Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Operating under the orders of the old committee, the schools are scheduled to open as widely as possible Monday and so continue until further orders. The situation is such that almost any moment may precipitate something new, but no action of importance is liable to be taken before the Monday meeting.

School buildings (to the number of 114 are closed because of the coal shortage. Pupils of 25 of these are being cared for at afternoon sessions in other buildings, settlement houses and elsewhere as accommodations can be found for them. The pupils of 90 buildings remain entirely without educational facilities so far as the public schools of the city are concerned.

While Dorchester High School is closed, provision has been made by the headmaster for third and fourth year pupils to continue their work. These pupils are directed to meet in the Dorchester High School building at 9 o'clock Monday morning to receive their assignments.

All pupils of the third year of the Girls Latin School will meet in their own building at 12:30 Monday for books and instructions. They will be accommodated in afternoon sessions for the present in the Gordon Bible School just across the Fenway from their building.

Arrangements have been made for all students in the Comins and Martin districts to meet their teachers once a week, according to pre-arranged schedules, in the Thomas Dwight schoolhouse. The seventh and eighth grades will meet their teachers twice a week. The Cottage Place and Thomas Dwight kindergartens continue in session as usual.

Afternoon sessions for pupils in the Noble School, Emerson district, have been provided for in the Sheridan building.

Pupils of the Franklin School meet at their own building at 12:30 Monday for materials before going to the Abraham Lincoln building for afternoon sessions. Pupils of the Rice and Prince schools assemble in their own buildings at 12:30 Monday to prepare for afternoon classes in the Abraham Lincoln building.

For afternoon sessions, Samuel G. Howe pupils will report at the Drake School at 12:45 Monday, and at the same time, the eighth grade students of the Lawrence School report at the Parkman Building.

George Frisbie Hoar pupils are being cared for in afternoon classes at the Cyrus Alger Building in the Norcross district.

CEREMONIES CUT TO SAVE FUEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DURHAM, N. H.—Ralph D. Hetzel has been elected president of New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and has assumed the duties of that office, without formal inauguration ceremonies, which were omitted in the interest of economy. Says an announcement of the board of trustees of the college.

A General Clearance Throughout the Store

The 31st Annual Mark-Down Sale

Begins Tuesday and Includes many of the greatest values of the entire year

See Announcement, Page 4

Chandler & Co.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, FEB. 10 and 17
TUES. EVE., Feb. 19; THURS. EVE., Feb. 14
Four Concerts—Four Different Programs

JOHN McCormack

THE WORLD'S UNRIVALED CONCERT TENSOR
Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. Now.

JOINT RECITAL

Charles W. Clark, Arthur Shattuck
Brittens, Pianist
JORDAN HALL, Boston, Tues., Feb. 12, 8 o'clock
Proceeds for the Fatherless Children of France
Tickets, 2.50, 2.00, 1.50, 1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c, 10c.

THEATRICAL

PLYMOUTH THEATRE
Kee's 7:45 sharp, Mat's 2:30, 8:15, 9:15
Direction of Messrs. Shubert
to the Plymouth Play of the Year.

MICHIGAN WET AMENDMENT FILED

Proposed Change in the Constitution Would Restore Local Option Under Court Ruling

DETROIT, Mich.—A dispatch from Lansing to The Detroit Free Press says the much discussed, oft predicted and generally expected wet constitutional amendment to permit the manufacture of beer, ale and light wines, has officially made its appearance. A tentative draft of the proposed amendment sent in by Fred A. Baker, constitutional lawyer of Detroit, is now being put in the proper form in the Secretary of State's office for the circulation of petitions.

The proposed amendment, in addition to legalizing the sale of beer, light wines, etc., attempts also to place a general liquor law in the Constitution. It adds to the Constitution some new sections, and at the same time revives the general liquor law of 1909, or what is generally known as the Warner-Crampton Law.

Under the amendment, the licenses are to be issued by the circuit judges upon petitions of 25 qualified voters in a township, village or city and unless the township, city or village has already voted that no saloons can be opened there, the judges must take notice and grant some licenses.

As outlined in Mr. Baker's letter to the Secretary of State the amendment proposed would do this:

"Limit saloons to one to 1000 population.

"Place the granting of the licenses in the circuit judge's hands.

"Permit townships, cities or villages to have saloons.

"Add \$250 to the license fee, which shall go to the state highway fund, making the total fee \$750.

"Limit wholesalers to one in 10,000. Define a wholesaler as one who handles beer, wines, etc., in lots of three gallons or more. Define a retailer as one who handles the same commodities in lots of less than three gallons.

"Provide for the revocation of a license by the judges upon two convictions for violation of the liquor law.

"Prohibit location of saloons in residence districts or within 400 feet of a church or school except in the business district.

"Bar license holders from all appointive or elective public offices, and bar any holder of an appointive or elective office from holding a license."

Mr. Baker said nothing about the petitions that must back the amendment when it is formally presented. These petitions, under the law that requires 10 per cent of the vote on governor, must contain 65,152 names.

COAL SHIPMENTS FREER

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Rail coal shipments are freer than in several weeks, railroad officials declared here today, reporting the passage of 150 cars or about 6000 tons of bituminous and anthracite coal for other New England points during the last 24 hours. There is little or no accumulation of coal cars at Harlem River or Maybrook Junction on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

NIGHT SERVICE RESTORED

All-night service of the Boston Elevated, with the single exception of the Hyde Park Avenue line via Jamaica Plain, which is otherwise provided for, was restored to the old schedule at 12:30 o'clock this morning. In response to representations made to the company yesterday by a committee of night workers.

DULUTH (MINN.) CONSERVATION

DULUTH, Minn.—The financial inventory and engineering reports for the year just ended have been compiled, and a general survey shows that each department fulfilled its obligations and accomplished much under war-time conditions and concluded the year with a substantial balance in the treasury, says the Herald.

FISH REFRIGERATOR CARS MAY BE BUILT

Services of Engineers of United States Department of Commerce Offered at Session of the American-Canadian Board

Services of engineering experts of the United States Department of Commerce, for designing and improving refrigerated freight cars to carry fish to the inland states, were offered to Boston and Gloucester fish distributors by William C. Redfield, United States Secretary of Commerce, at the hearing of the American-Canadian joint fisheries commission in Boston, Friday. The offer followed a statement that the cars are in use are inadequate. The commission is in Gloucester today.

While it is generally admitted by the New England fish interests that the public demand fostered by the food conservation campaign is greater than the supply of fish, considerable opposition to the admittance of Canadian fish to Boston and Gloucester markets was voiced on Friday.

John Burns Jr., head of the largest steam trawler company in Boston, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, today, that he did not believe it necessary to build new refrigerated cars. He claimed that the cars already in use on the railroads are good enough for present distribution purposes. In opposing the free admittance of Canadian fish he added that no Canadian fish will be needed next year as his concern intends to add 22 steam trawlers to the local fleet, which would add approximately 1,000,000 pounds of fish a year to the local market.

While it was generally admitted at the hearings that the sale of Canadian fish in New England markets would lower the unusually high prices, opposition was made by fishermen who said that if the prices were lowered their earnings would decrease.

Greater use of the cheaper kind of fish such as whiting, pollock and hake was urged. Gardner Poole, head of the Commonwealth Ice & Storage Company, told of the way in which one concern, unable to sell pollock under its real name, labeled it "Bay State bluefish," and sold it at twice the original price.

TECH INTENSIVE STUDY

Next Tuesday about 110 students, selected from preparatory schools throughout the United States, will enter the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and start on an intensive study course which will continue through the summer so that by next fall they will have caught up with the regular class which entered last September.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Dean Sarah Louise Arnold has been granted leave of absence for the remainder of the year by the Simmons Corporation. Miss Arnold leaves for Washington immediately to assist the Food Administration in an advisory capacity. Miss Marion Park will be acting dean of the college, and Miss Bertha M. Pillsbury will continue as acting registrar.

THE SHEPARD STORES.

Tremont Street Winter Street Temple Place Boston, Mass.

COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE

STORE CLOSED MONDAY, BUT
COLONIAL ROOM
IN RESTAURANT OPEN
as usual, 11 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Dancing 3 to 8 P. M.
Only the Grill and Economy Lunch
Suspended for the Holiday

WAR
EFFICIENCY
6 Days' Business in
5 Days.
You Can Help by
Shopping Between
9 and 11 A. M.

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MOCK CHAMOS GLOVES

PAIR 69c

Made from fine washable fabric with the soft "feel" of chamois, with plenty of warmth and wear

The Women's Gloves are 2-clasp, embroidered back and plain, and are 75c to 1.50 qualities. The Men's Gloves are one-clasp style and are 1.00 qualities.

These gloves are "seconds" of the BEST quality—but nothing to interfere with wear or washing. (Tremont Street—First Floor)

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NEWLY out of bond for this sale, and at prices, we are safe in saying, lower than the manufacturer can sell them to us at today.

All Pure Linen Table Cloths—2x2 yards, new designs.....3.95
All Pure Linen Cloths—2x2½ yards, fine Irish linen, some with napkins to match.....4.65
All Linen Cloths—2x3 yards, from one of the leading Scotch manufacturers.....5.45
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READY RESPONSE FOR INCOME TAX

Internal Revenue Deputies in Massachusetts Report That Returns Are Coming In Rapidly Throughout the State

Internal revenue deputies who are receiving income tax returns throughout Massachusetts are finding, as a rule, a steady response, and it is believed by John F. Malley, collector for Massachusetts, that the number of delinquents failing to fulfill the obligation imposed by the law will be small.

There are two federal income tax laws in effect and covering the 1917 income; the first, known as the act of Sept. 8, 1916, applies to incomes exceeding \$3000 and \$4000, while the act of Oct. 3, 1917, levies a war income tax in addition to the old law, and it is this latter law which reaches down into the purses of the average man and woman of New England.

The basis for computing any tax due the Government is the net income. This amount is determined in the case of each person by certain definite computations prescribed in the law. The individual must consider as his total income the earnings of himself, his business, his money, and his property. If he is married, the income of his wife must also be included, and if there are dependent children, their earnings must be included as well.

"In 1916 I bought certain stocks and bonds for \$5000 and in 1917 the value of these securities dropped to \$4000. May I claim the difference of \$1000 as a loss in computing my income tax liability?" one Boston resident writes. The answer is "No." Under the provisions of the act of 1916, only such losses as have actually been sustained during the year can be claimed; that is, the loss must have resulted from a completed and closed transaction. In this case, the taxpayer still has the securities. They may go up in value during 1918, and until they are sold or otherwise disposed of, one is unable to ascertain whether he will suffer a loss or derive a gain from the investment. In other words, no account is to be taken for income tax purposes of fluctuations in the market value or arbitrary changes in the book value of securities or other property.

A professional man operating a stock farm asks if the expenses of operation exceed the gross receipts. If he may claim the difference as a deduction under the head of losses. It is held in this case that where a farm is operated for the purposes of recreation or pleasure, and not primarily for profit, that farm is not to be classed as a commercial enterprise, and that it does not form a part of the owner's business, and until it is placed upon a profit-paying basis the gross receipts are not to be reported under gross income and the expenses are not to be classed as a deduction. This ruling precludes the claiming of the difference between the two amounts as a loss.

Another inquiry received is as follows: "In 1917 a corporation to which I had loaned money became bankrupt. Can this debt be considered absolutely worthless and claimed as a deduction for 1917?" This correspondent was answered that unless the affairs of the debtor have been finally adjusted, its assets sold for the benefit of, or distributed to its creditors, and its receiver in bankruptcy discharged, such debt cannot be claimed as a deduction. If all this had occurred during the year 1917, so much of the debt as remains unpaid after the receiver is discharged may be claimed as a deduction for that year.

"If, on account of friendship or relationship I advanced a certain sum to assist a needy friend or relative, and at the time such advance was made I had little or no reason to expect that the amount so advanced would ever be returned, may I now claim a deduction to cover such advance?" In answer to this question, it is stated that such an advance, somewhat in the nature of a philanthropic donation or a good-will offering, is not held to constitute a bona fide debt, and it cannot be claimed as a deduction.

HOTEL IS CLOSED FOR DRY LAW VIOLATIONS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—An Omaha dispatch to the Star says: "For alleged continued violations of the state prohibition law, Judge Day in district court signed a decree closing the 300-room Millard Hotel in Omaha for an entire year. The furniture and fixtures of the Millard were ordered confiscated and sold, the proceeds from the sale to be given to the school fund. The proprietors of the hotel were fined \$300. Under the terms of the court order the building cannot be used for any purpose whatever for one year."

"The closing order runs against all guest rooms, the main lobby and basement. The kitchen and café were exempted from the closing order."

The closing of the Millard Hotel is the first case of its kind under the prohibition law and is said to be one of the most drastic penalties ever assessed for violation of any state liquor law. The owner of the building, Rome Miller, will appeal to the Supreme Court.

LACK OF SPRUCE FOR AIRCRAFT CLAIMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States requires 11,000,000 feet of spruce lumber per month to carry out the contemplated aircraft program but during the past half year only 2,000,000 feet per month was actually secured. The testimony was given

on Friday before the Senate Military Committee by Oswald West, former Governor of Oregon, who declared that unless the aircraft production board adopted better and more businesslike methods in obtaining spruce, the aircraft program would fall down. Inexperienced men who knew everything about everything but spruce were sent from Washington to the Pacific Coast to take charge of the timber end of the program, Mr. West declared. Instead of getting advice from practical loggers and sawmill men, he said, they fell virtually into the hands of individuals who had large lumber interests but who considered themselves first and the needs of the Government second.

BREWERS OF STEAM BEER SEEK FAVORS

Petition Asks That California Product Be Exempted From Ruling That Hits Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—D. M. Gander, president of the California Anti-Saloon League, has sent, by order of the executive committee of that organization, the following telegram to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington:

"California newspapers report that brewers of steam beer have petitioned to have their product classified in the same category as porter and ale and thus exempted from President Wilson's order forbidding production of beer having an alcoholic content of more than 2.75 per cent. On behalf of a large number of citizens who do not wish to see the President's order made nugatory, the Anti-Saloon League of California asks that such petition be denied. If any hearing is held, please give us opportunity to give facts."

So-called steam beer is a product peculiar to California, and is made in large quantities and by a large number of breweries. The brewers claim that it cannot be made to come within the alcoholic content restriction of the President's order, and that it therefore deserves exemption on the same ground on which other drinks, such as ales and porters, were exempted.

INDUSTRIAL EXPERTS DRAFTING FAVORED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Military Committee has approved the Administration Bill authorizing the President to call skilled experts in industry or agriculture into the military service irrespective of classification under the draft. This bill will give the President power to take registered mechanics, artisans and other skilled labor from any and all parts of the country, particularly to meet any emergency call from General Pershing. Arrangements have also been made for final action on a bill requiring men reaching 21 years of age to register for service, and changing the quota basis from state populations to the number of men in class one. This amendment to the Draft Law, committee members said, would not include provision for exemption of men who reach the age of 31 without being called into service.

COL. INNES' NEW APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—Lieut. Col. Robert Innes has been appointed Director of Soldier Colonization for the Province of Ontario. Colonel Innes, who is a native of Nova Scotia, went overseas with the one hundred and sixtieth of that Province, serving in the battles of Lens and Vimy Ridge. He attended the agricultural college, Guelph, for two years, and St. Anne's Agricultural College, Quebec, for a similar period, later graduating with the degree of bachelor of scientific agriculture from McGill University, Montreal.

Colonel Innes will make his headquarters in Toronto, after spending two or three months in the soldiers' colony of New Ontario near Kapuskasing, about 70 miles west of Cochrane on the Transcontinental Railway. He will have full charge of all soldiers' and sailors' settlement work and will carry on a propaganda both in Canada and Britain with a view to attracting a desirable class of settlers to this country.

OIL REFINERY FOR ARDMORE

DALLAS, Tex.—A dispatch from Ardmore, Okla., to the Dallas News, says that the American Industrial Oil Company, of which J. B. French of Oklahoma City is president, has purchased the Kenthoma property, consisting of 90 acres in the Oil City district of Carter County, and is completing plans for the construction of an oil refinery which will be built in that city.

DRAINAGE CANAL ASSURED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
LARKINS, Fla.—The Internal Improvement Board of Florida has given assurance that a contract for the dredging of the Snapper Creek Canal from Bay Biscayne along Snapper Creek into the lower Everglades, will be awarded without delay. The Snapper Creek Canal is to be the main drainage canal for the southern district.

SOLDIERS' MAIL QUERY ANSWERED

Postmaster-General of United States Tells of Means Used—Explanation Comes as Result of Complaints of Delays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In response to a House resolution adopted recently calling upon the Postmaster-General to lay before the House information concerning the length of time required to transmit postal matter from the United States to the American expeditionary force in France, and asking him to explain why so many losses of mail matter have occurred, Postmaster-General Burleson on Friday reported to the House that from 15 to 30 days are required for the transmission of mail from this country to the members of the Pershing force in France, and added that the time required was contingent largely upon the location or frequency of change of location of the military unit to which the addressee belongs and according to the regularity of the ocean transportation.

Representative Rogers of Massachusetts, just returned from France where he has talked with officers and privates of General Pershing's force, declares that while in France he received hundreds of complaints about the irregularity of mail from the United States, and about letters lost in transit. He says that since returning to this country he has received many letters from relatives of soldiers now in France, telling of lost letters and of letters received weeks after being mailed in France. Representative Rogers is the author of the resolution calling upon Postmaster-General Burleson to lay the facts before the House, and will address the House on the subject today.

Postmaster-General Burleson states in his report that there have been instances where letters mailed from the Middle West have reached their destination in France in from 12 to 14 days. He says that owing to the irregularity of sailings from New York and the constant shifting of military units, about 30 days, on an average, should be allowed for a letter to reach the camps in France, provided the individual is stationed with his unit at the time of the arrival of the mail. Mr. Burleson tells the House that the Post Office Department does not deliver mail to the individual soldier, but delivers the mail in bulk, in accordance with military regulations, to the properly accredited mail orderlies, whence the mail passes out of the jurisdiction of the postal service and is delivered through military channels to individual soldiers. Citing the regularity with which mail is dispatched from New York, Mr. Burleson states that mail was dispatched for France in 1917, on Nov. 3, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17, 22, 29, 30, Dec. 7, 12, 16, 18, 23, and in 1918 on Jan. 2, 8, 10, 14, 17, 20, 21, 23, 25.

Mr. Burleson states that postal experts are constantly endeavoring to curtail the time of transit. He says that possible dispatches via Canadian ports and England have been investigated, but that none has been found to be as expeditious as the movement from New York direct to certain French ports.

WASTE OF FOODS SHOWN BY FIGURES

OMAHA, Neb.—Nebraska's wonderful productivity and the ability of the State to supply foodstuffs were the main facts brought out by Gurdon W. Wattles, Federal Food Administrator, at Lincoln, in an address before the Nebraska Home Economics Association, says a dispatch to the World-Herald.

Mr. Wattles presented figures showing that the total value of fundamental foods produced in the State last year was \$813,548,955, and that for every man, woman and child in the State Nebraska produced 700 pounds of meats, 647 pounds of flour, 112 pounds of sugar and 767 pounds of potatoes.

"With our wasteful habits, the average consumption of flour per capita is 246 pounds annually; of meats 150 pounds annually, and of sugar 88.8 pounds annually," said Mr. Wattles. "If we did not economize at all and continued these habits, we would have enough left to feed flour to 2,000,000 others, meats to 4,500,000 and sugar for 257,500 others."

GROWING SPRING WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—Representatives of the grain section of the Toronto Board of Trade, have requested the Ontario Government to appeal to the farmers to increase the acreage usually devoted by them to spring wheat. Sir William Hearst, Minister of Agriculture, who received the deputations said, that while spring wheat had not been given much attention

in recent years, he believed that the department was justified, under present conditions, in encouraging the farmers to grow more of it, and with this end in view he had asked the assistance of the district representatives in urging a greater production of this particular kind of grain. The department had undertaken to distribute seed, he said, and was also issuing a bulletin by Professor Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, on spring wheat growing.

ROMAN CATHOLIC IS Y. M. C. A. WORKER

New Orleans Paper Announces Member of That Church Is to Serve as Society's Secretary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW ORLEANS, La.—In the New Orleans Times-Picayune in Trench and Camp, the army section printed weekly for the Y. M. C. A. at Camp Beauregard, La., the announcement has been made that a Roman Catholic has been recently appointed a secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, which is Protestant in its organization, for service with that association in France. The article making this announcement reads as follows:

"A testimonial dinner was tendered to F. Joseph Gormley by his associates of the St. Vincent de Paul Conference of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, on Monday evening, Dec. 10, at the Roman Catholic Club, 120 Central Park So., New York City. The president of the conference, Thomas F. Farrell, presided as host and toastmaster."

"The occasion celebrated was the proximate departure overseas of Mr. Gormley, first vice-president of the Y. M. C. A., who volunteered to go to France as secretary for the Y. M. C. A., to take charge of their social and recreational activities 'over there.' The fact that Mr. Gormley has been prominent and conspicuously active in the Knights of Columbus and in the Society of St. Vincent de Paul for upward of 20 years was dwelt upon in a most impressive address delivered by the Rev. James F. Cronin, C. S. P., former spiritual director of the Paulist Conference, who was the principal speaker."

"Father Cronin, in the course of his address, pointed out clearly the purpose of the Y. M. C. A. and the great humanitarian service it has undertaken, and related personal experience with executives in high position in the Y. M. C. A., which gave him an intimate knowledge of their motives and methods. Father Cronin instanced one experience which resulted in the elimination of certain literature objectionable to Roman Catholics, from the reading rooms of the Y. M. C. A., promptly after he had communicated with a certain official. He stated that the official immediately made 17 copies of his letter and sent it to each member of the board of directors, and that a response came back from every one of the 17, saying that he was decidedly opposed to having any such literature in the Y. M. C. A. reading rooms. He gave other instances which showed that he had met with neither hostility nor bigotry from the Y. M. C. A., and indicated many ways in which Mr. Gormley would serve our soldiers in France with greater efficiency and human sympathy in all the requirements of the Y. M. C. A.'s activities because of his 20 years' experience as a Vincentian. He further stated that Mr. Gormley would reflect credit upon himself and upon the societies in which he had given so many years of helpful service, and that he would be serving not only his nation as a citizen and as a humanitarian, but also his church as a Roman Catholic, as a Vincentian and as a Knight of Columbus."

"The presentation address was made by John A. Mitchell, secretary of the Paulist Conference, who summarized 30 years of intimate association with Mr. Gormley, saying that since their first meeting in St. Paul's Sanctuary, Mr. Gormley had never left the sacred atmosphere of the church. The speaker suggested that the fact that the Y. M. C. A. accepted Mr. Gormley's services might be a good portent of that time when there shall be but one fold and one Shepherd, and assured Mr. Gormley that the society's patron, St. Vincent, would conduct him through his duties with the same inspiration that guides the society in its work among the poor. 'Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto me.'"

"At the close of his remarks the speaker, presented Mr. Gormley, on behalf of his associates of the Paulist Conference, a gold wrist watch with luminous dial, to symbolize the many bright hours of fraternal companionship shared with him, and also as a memento of their esteem, to illuminate whatever dark hours of loneliness may come to him 'over there.'"

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

William E. Borah, senior representative from Idaho in the United States Senate, is father of the resolution, just referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, which, if reported out and adopted by the Senate, will align that body beside President Wilson in affirmation of a post-war international understanding protecting the small nations of the world and insuring their rights as entities. A year ago Senator Borah introduced a resolution which was never reported to the Senate reaffirming as a national policy, the Washingtonian and Jeffersonian doctrine of no entangling alliances between the United States and the nations of Europe and of Asia. Senator Borah entered the Senate in 1907, and has been steadily growing in esteem as a thinker and a social leader, thus earlier created respecting his unquestioned art as an orator. He is an Illinoisian, was educated at the University of Kansas, trained for the law which he practiced for a time in Kansas; and then settled in Boise, Ida., 26 years ago. His native ability, his formal education, and his democratic sympathies soon won him clients and friends; and when the crucial issue came when he had to choose between serving the "interests" and the people, he chose the latter, and was started on the way to political honors. He went right into the Senate without many of the steps that usually precede such a popular choice. He has never been of the "machine" type of Republican, and again and again he has stood for "progressive" policies for his party and the nation.

If some day the Republican Party defines a forward looking policy and selects a Mississippi-Valley candidate to lead the party, Senator Borah will have a chance to be the made candidate. What his executive ability would be has yet to be shown, but as a thinker on large phases of state and national policy and as a forcible and logical orator he is much above most of his Senate colleagues.

John Craig of Boston, who with his wife, Mary Young, is going with a company of players, who pay their own charges, to act for the members of the expeditionary forces of the United States in France, has been a major figure in the theatrical world of Boston for some years. From 1908 to 1916 at the Castle Square Theater, he conducted a stock company which in many respects was the best in the country, inasmuch as he not only gave contemporary plays of a good quality for popular prices to a constituency that was loyal month in and month out, but he also revived no less than 16 plays by Shakespeare, "Hamlet" being given five times. It was Mr. Craig, who at this theater gave Livingston Platt his first opportunity to work out his theories of stage decoration, and started him on the way to his present "vogue." It was Mr. Craig who stimulated play writing at Harvard University by the offer of an annual prize to the pupils in Professor George P. Baker's courses, the fruits of which offer have been such commercially profitable plays as "End of the Bridge," "Believe Me Xantippe," and "Common Clay." Mr. Craig lived in Texas as a youth, began his stage career in provincial companies, entered Daly's company in the late '80s and played many rôles in modern and classic comedies, and went with the company to London in the '90s. One reason for the present patriotic adventure of Mr. Craig and his wife is the fact that one of their sons, a Harvard man who entered the ambulance service early in the war and who won honors for his bravery, gave up his life for the Allies on French soil.

Ernest Martin Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, who is to have charge of the industrial relations of the Quartermaster-General's Department of the United States Army, by choice of General Goethals, has been in the national service much of the time since the United States entered the war, his first important detail being a study of the countryside of France, with the idea of reporting upon what the United States might do in cooperating with France in its restoration following German expulsion or evacuation. President Hopkins, prior to his selection and induction as president of Dartmouth College in 1916 had been in the service of one of the largest publishing houses of the country, and also had organized and administered an important part of the operating technique of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Prior to that in his undergraduate and graduate days spent in Hanover he had served as administrative secretary for the president and for the college so that when he came to the presidency of Dartmouth it was as a liberally educated but efficiently equipped institution.

tutional director, who would stand for a theory of education that trained men to make good in life and also in getting a living. He is the son of a New Hampshire Baptist clergyman, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1901, and at once was made secretary to the president. Four years later he became secretary of the college.

Lieutenant-Colonel Storrs, C. M. G., who was recently appointed Military Governor of Jerusalem, has been for the last nine years Oriental Secretary at the British Agency in Cairo. Lieutenant-Colonel Storrs is a brilliant linguist and is considered an authority on oriental literature. He is an Englishman who has traveled extensively in the East, and during his travels has acquired an intimate knowledge of the habits and customs of many of the sects and races to be found in the East. He is reputed to know as much of native politics in Cairo as any man. Lieutenant-Colonel Storrs, who was educated at Charterhouse and Cambridge, entered the Ministry of Finance in the Egyptian Government in 1904, and during the succeeding five years he worked in several branches of the Administration. In 1909 he became Oriental Secretary at the British Agency in Cairo, where he filled important posts under Sir Eldon Gorst, Lord Kitchener, and later under Sir Henry McMahon. Lieutenant-Colonel Storrs' unique knowledge of eastern sects and races would seem to qualify him specially for his new post as Governor of Jerusalem.

BIG PROFITS NOT TO BE ALLOWED

Federal Food Agent Tells Boston Men the Government Would Prefer Cooperation

Heads of the United States Food Administration are not trying to put difficulties in the way of business nor to prevent legitimate profits, and would much prefer the cooperation of the business men of this country to their opposition, S. F. Evans of Baltimore, head of the mill feed division of the National Food Administration, told nearly 500 wholesale and retail grain dealers at a meeting at the Boston Chamber of Commerce this week.

"Up to the present, the Food Administration has always received 100 per cent cooperation from business men's organizations whenever we have been able to reach them," said Mr. Evans. "Our object is to win the war. We want to stabilize business and equalize distribution."

He pointed out that the taking of excessive profits will not be allowed, and that every licensed handler of food would be required to make a quarterly financial statement, showing the amount of business done and the profits made. Mr. Evans advised every dealer to make honest returns on his reports, for otherwise he will be reprimanded from Washington and dealt with accordingly. He said that they are receiving complaints every day, and as an illustration said that a New Orleans sugar broker took \$4600 profits on a \$22,000 business in December, with no operating expenses to speak of. He said that the man would have an opportunity to explain in Washington in a few days.

Mr. Evans said that reselling within a trade is to be prevented if possible. This practice, he said, has been a source of increasing prices in the flour and other trades for some years. He explained that a man buys a car of grain for 75 cents a bushel, sells it to another for 80 cents, and the new owner resells to another for 85 cents, when the original owner happens to need it and buys it back for 90 cents. Then the consumer gets it for a dollar.

J. J. Stream of Chicago, chairman of the coarse grains division of the Food Administration, said that he had been able to show Mr. Hoover that the people would not substitute corn meal for wheat flour when corn meal cost more than wheat flour. With 600,000 bushels of corn available, the delivery has been 50 per cent below normal, said Mr. Stream, who blames the railroads for "difficulty in getting corn and oats off farms and into the trade channels."

Resolutions were adopted following the meeting, to the effect that those present would stand behind the Food Administration and obey regulations for the conduct of their business.

OPINIONS VARY ON RAILWAY PROBLEM

Reports Submitted to Massachusetts Legislature Show Inability of Commission to Get Anything Like Unanimity

Inability of the special street railway investigation commission of the Massachusetts Legislature to agree to legislation, enabling the trolleys to give recommendations for remedial legislation, was an outstanding feature of its report filed late Friday. There were many dissenting views as there were signers of the report, and if this wide disagreement is to be reflected in the Legislature now sitting, many express doubt if the Massachusetts trolley problem is to be settled short of substitution of public operation or public ownership for private control.

The majority recommendations for legislation, enabling the trolleys to give service at cost, plus dividends of 8 per cent, were signed by only three members, Messrs. Gibbs, Hays and Forbes, while two minority reports, by Messrs. Worrall and Bunting, respectively, advocate public ownership as the inevitable and logical solution. Even the majority signers were not in complete agreement, presenting dissenting views in which were favored reduction of subway and tunnel charges now paid by the Boston Elevated Railway Company, Mr. Hays considering a 5 cent fare for Boston a necessity in any event.

Representative Worrall, who is House chairman of the Street Railway Committee of the Legislature now in session, subscribed to the majority recommendations, excepting the service at cost plan. He contends that private ownership and operation have broken down, and seeks a state referendum next fall on the question: "Shall the State of Massachusetts take over the street railway systems at an estimated cost of \$250,000,000?" He also favors a street railway commission to determine the "true value" of the properties.

Representative Donovan seeks further study of the question, and advocates, returning to the Legislature the power to fix fares and determine service now vested in the Public Service Commission.

The regulation of the jitney lines, long sought by the trolley management, is favored in the majority report, which also would abolish commutation or excise taxes and would give the roads authority to develop freight service as a revenue-producing measure. The majority also would relieve the roads from burdens of street and bridge repair.

They declare relief is not to be had through public ownership, but go so far as to recommend the appointment of a state's representative to boards of directors of the street railways. They outline a scheme for supervision of the trolleys by "district representatives," reportable to the Public Service Commission. Provision to enable the State or any political subdivision thereof to purchase the property of any company at investment value also is favored by the majority.

MILWAUKEE SALOONS CLOSED ON MONDAYS

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Every saloon in Milwaukee was closed last Monday, according to Oscar Morris, secretary of the Milwaukee Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, according to a report in The Milwaukee Journal. "This is the result of their desire to obey the spirit of the Monday closing law," he said. "None of the members of the association are open, and I am quite sure that the others have closed their doors also. The Fuel Administration can depend upon the saloons to help in the conservation of fuel."

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31st Annual
Mark-Down Sale
Hundreds of Special Values in
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See Announcement, Page 4



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Eat Cream of Rye
delicious in a dozen ways
The right food for everybody
Your grocer has it—Try the recipes on the package
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DRY AMENDMENT ILLINOIS ISSUE

Prohibition Forces in the State
Will Devote Energies, After
Chicago Contest, to Success
of National Plan's Adoption

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The dry forces of Illinois will concentrate their campaign in the next Legislature for ratification of the national prohibition amendment, regarding as incidental the submission of a state-wide dry amendment. Together with ratification, they will seek law-enforcement legislation.

Organization work is already getting well under way, so W. Scott McBride, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois informs this bureau. The Legislature will not meet for a year, in the ordinary course of events, but the time between the present and the elections is not so long that the drys are wasting any of it. Their work centers on the primary of Sept. 11.

That is where the election practically takes place, Superintendent McBride observed, and that is the date the dry forces are already making efforts to impress on the people of the State who want to see Illinois ratify the prohibition amendment. The Anti-Saloon League, accordingly, is now interesting itself in the men who may be put forward as candidates at the primaries.

The response which this early work is meeting over the State is reported by Mr. McBride to be extremely encouraging. Much more interest than in the past is being shown. The women, in particular, he notes, give every indication of taking hold of the campaign in fine shape. It is the expectation of the Anti-Saloon League to have every county organized, with a county headquarters, and, wherever possible, this organization continued into the precincts.

Inasmuch as the State Senate voted for state-wide prohibition at the last session, and the House lacked but a small number of votes of giving its approval to the same measure, the prospect of carrying the amendment is looked upon as good. Enough dry senators hold over to insure victory in the Upper House, making the primary contests of next September a clear-cut issue on House members.

The outcome of the proposed wet and dry election in Chicago is expected to have a big influence on the State vote. The organized opposition to dry legislation in the House at Springfield has got its strength from Chicago representatives, particularly Chicago Democrats. In other words, Chicago votes have hindered prohibitive legislation in Illinois. If the local-option election the drys seek is held, it will take place April 2, and if they win, the saloons close on May 1.

TORONTO MILLERS GRINDING WAR FLOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Toronto millers have commenced grinding war flour, but it will be about March 1 before war bread is placed on the market, as bakers have a large supply of wheat flour on hand. Millers generally think the new order-in-council the most effective measure that could have been introduced for the conservation of wheat. It will mean a saving of 35 pounds per barrel of flour, and as there are between 100,000 and 150,000 barrels used in Canada daily, this will constitute a saving of about 200,000 bushels of wheat per month.

Samples of bread made from the new flour were distributed today by the Government, and to the casual observer the only difference in appearance is that the color is a shade or two darker than bread made from the pure wheat flour. The Government is also issuing pamphlets giving full instructions as to how to use the flour to get the best results in baking, the most important points being that less water is required and that one-third more yeast must be used than with the graded flour.

A fine will be imposed upon any miller who does not produce a barrel of flour out of 255 pounds of wheat representing 74 per cent flour. This regulation is looked upon as some as a hardship for the small millers who have not the most efficient methods of making flour, as it is impossible, expert millers say, to make a barrel of flour out of 255 pounds of wheat unless the system of grinding is the very best. On account of this, it is believed that many small producers will be forced to close their mills.

STATEMENT BY NEW FOOD CONTROLLER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Mr. Thomson, the new Food Controller, has issued his first statement since taking over the office from the Hon. Mr. Hanna, who resigned some days ago, as already stated in The Christian Science Monitor. In the course of his remarks he says: "When the history of food control is written, the initial handling of a most difficult and complicated situation will be appreciated. Not till then will the work of the Hon. Mr. Hanna be fully recognized. The people of this country will then come to the conclusion that Canada was truly fortunate in the selection of Mr. Hanna as Food Controller. It is a matter of regret that it was impossible for him to continue his important work. Criticism of the Food Controller, as a rule, has been destructive, but because of their lack of knowledge a charitable in-

dulgence has always been exercised toward uninformed critics. "Now the full seriousness of the world food situation has been grasped by Canadians, all will devote their energies to helpful and constructive cooperation in this nation-wide work. "Food control viewed from the eminence of the parish pump is very simple; but there are no parish pumps in Canada of sufficient altitude to command a view of the forty-ninth parallel from the Atlantic to the Pacific, 3800 miles.

"It has been suggested that in the process of selecting a Food Controller a convention of the most pronounced critics in the country should have been called, and that they should have selected one of their number for the position. Lack of time and other good reasons prevented this—which I personally regret.

"The war is not being fought by one man. Canada presents a solid front of some 400,000 men in the trenches. The Victory Loan of \$450,000,000 was not raised by a few, but was paid for by one person in every nine throughout Canada. This was all voluntary work under guidance. Now that the whole situation, and the pressing necessity of conservation and production have been put before the people, each of the eight million citizens of Canada should constitute himself a food controller. It is up to every one to see that there is no break in the line.

"The whole urgency of the case is summed up in the words, Thrift and Industry. Get to understand the meaning of both of these words and then do your utmost."

BY OTHER EDITORS

Explained

OMAHA WORLD-HERALD—While Senator Chamberlain was telling the country some of the things the Senate Military Committee has discovered, the Federal Trade Commission made public a report on the packers' excessive profits and the monopolized control of the hide market that has an almost equally important bearing on war-time conditions and problems. Only a few days ago the packers, in reporting enormous and unprecedented profits for the year, explained guilelessly that they were due chiefly to "higher prices"—one of the most convincing explanations ever recorded. The trade commission tells us this: That net profits of the tanning companies increased in two years all the way from 200 to 500 per cent. That in five years there has been a 30 per cent increase in the domestic production of hides and a 70 per cent increase in hide imports. That exports of men's shoes dropped from 13,000,000 pairs in 1916 to 6,000,000 pairs in 1917. That the packers increased their hoardings of hides 50 per cent in 18 months. That while they paid the farmers 17 per cent more for the cattle they sold the hides at a 35 per cent increase—or more than double the increase in cost. It wasn't the law of supply and demand that determined the price of hides. It wasn't in an open competitive market that the profits were doubled and redoubled. It was in a monopolized market, with the law of supply and demand suspended. And the American people paid.

Patience, Patriotism, Discipline
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—It is admitted on all sides that the five-day suspension of industry ordered by the Federal Fuel Administration as a war measure to expedite coal distribution did not accomplish as much as was hoped for by the authors of the plan. Further measures may be necessary—measures which will still further emphasize to the people of the United States that their nation is in reality at war. As the Cleveland coal administration says, the public is obliged to endure a possible "series of emergencies varying in intensity, which will require of the people every ounce of patience, patriotism and discipline." There will be needed a spirit of sacrifice, a willingness to endure trying conditions for the sake of the nation's cause in the war, to economize for the common good, to adapt one's habits and one's ordinary comforts to the conditions of war. Any unwillingness to make reasonable sacrifices in the direction of fuel or food conservation under these circumstances makes poor return for the favor conferred upon him by those who fight and endure at the front. There must be discipline at home as well as in the battle line, and good Americans will not hesitate to bear their share of what war brings.

SUNDAY SHOW ISSUE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—A contest over the Sunday exhibitions of motion pictures is impending here. The new city government favors licensing of picture houses, of which there are a dozen in the city, to open on Sundays and also favors "sacred concerts." Police Chief Michael J. Healy says amount to anything because he will not permit them to open in violation of the state law.

"No person shall do any work, business or labor of his secular calling, to the disturbance of others, on the first day of the week, except works of necessity and mercy," is the state law. Some of the aldermen say that if the police refuse to act according to the ordinances, they will force the closure of all bootblackening establishments on Sunday, stop the sale of candy and soda water, and prevent operation of the street railway. In only one town in New Hampshire, the shoe-manufacturing town of Derry, are motion pictures exhibited on Sunday. The state Legislature has consistently refused to allow Sunday concerts and baseball.

SIR JOHN FRASER MEASURES GERMANY

English War Lecturer Says the
Kaiser Seeks Now Only to End
Conflict in a Drawn Battle—
Allied Strength Is Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That Germany knows she can never win the war, and that all her maneuvers now are directed toward a settlement along the lines of a drawn battle, was declared to a representative of this bureau by Sir John Foster Fraser, during an interview in which he discussed peace prospects, the loyalty of English labor, governmental administration of war affairs and other subjects of timely interest.

Sir John had just arrived in the United States to lecture on war topics in various American cities. Now a member of the British National War Lectures Committee, he was formerly a journalist. He has toured in many countries, went round the world on a bicycle in 1908, and has, since the war began, been both in Russia and along the Western front, when he was not at home lecturing in behalf of war charities and food conservation. He was knighted last June.

The interviewer first asked a question concerning the British labor element, as represented at the Nottingham conference.

"The Labor Party," replied Sir John, "have approved of the war aims as outlined by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George. But I have heard a strain of opinion in America that the British workingman is desiring peace, in the sense that a pacifist wants it. Now it is quite true that the English laborer wants peace. He is tired; he has been working at top speed, often for 16 hours a day, for more than three years. It has been necessary to make his days off compulsory. He is losing his close relatives on the battlefield. He and his womenfolk are put to all sorts of inconvenience in getting their supply of food. Although his wages are high, this makes but little difference, because he believes there is much profiteering about. He believes that the heads of concerns are making enormous profits on the war. And this is true. But it is forgotten sometimes, that the Government takes over 80 per cent of such war profits as a special tax.

"The British laboring man wants peace in this sense; he would like to be freed from the irksome burdens of the war. But the idea that he wants to quit the war and have the nations go back where they were before the war—that is not his feeling, not at all. "Yet there is a growing feeling that the democracy in Germany, the great working class, the proletariat, are more anxious for peace than even the democracies in the allied countries. And undoubtedly in some quarters there is a conviction that if the real representatives of labor, of all the belligerents, were able to meet, they might, unofficially, and quite independently of their governments, come to some conclusion for concerted action.

"We know that the German Government is teaching its people that the Allies want to enslave the Germans, to place them in a condition of serfdom, and generally never to allow the Germans to hold up their heads again. I think that if we could tell them that we have no such idea, we could then persuade the democratic element in Germany, drilled and cowed though it has been, to practically force the hand of the German Government to make peace.

"Personally, I don't think the British Labor Party's desire for a Stockholm conference goes very much farther than the hope of getting the German workingmen to understand the real attitude of the workingmen of other countries. We have pacifists, as you have, but there is no more sterner loyal element in England than the industrial and producing classes.

"The workingmen, like all of us, are naturally affected by current news waves; but if you want to find real optimism, go with our men at the front, with those men who have been there for at least two years. They don't want any negotiations with the German but the bayonet. They know that there is nothing beautiful in war, but they are determined to go through to victory. They are good-humored through all their sufferings; I have seen them coming out of a four days' battle, hardly able to walk, but cracking jokes and helping their wounded pals along.

"I believe that our forces in France will be at the top of their strength in the early part of this summer. We now have more than 7,000,000 men in our army, and more than 4,500,000 of them in France, with 1,500,000 at the front, for it always takes at least three men to maintain one fighting man. We are increasing our manpower. Now France has had her manpower weakened. So that we send men over, not so much to strengthen

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See Announcement, Page 4
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our own line, as to extend it by relieving the French.

"At the same time, we know that the man-power of Germany is weakening. Already her 1918 class has been called, and half of the 1919 class is being called. When boys of 16 are called up, it is clear evidence of weakening man-power. No youth is a good fighter until he is at least 19."

With reference to the situation in Washington, Sir John preferred to say nothing. He did not care to express opinion on any matter, such as the agitation for a war cabinet, which seemed to be concerned with American politics. But, emphasizing the fact that he was not discussing the Washington situation, he did consent to say:

"War is a very big business. We have had men in England who have tried to carry the whole burden alone, but have been broken. They failed, not because they were inefficient, not because they did not give their best service, but simply because the burden was too great for them."

PAPER TO PREVENT SUGAR CANE WEEDS

Recent Invention Expected to
Revolutionize the Industry in
the Hawaiian Islands

The invention of a new mulching paper, manufactured by the waste stalks of sugar cane, promises to revolutionize the sugar-growing industry in the Hawaiian Islands, through prevention of weed growth, according to a statement made by Lorrin A. Thurston of Honolulu, who has been in Boston for several months in the interests of the new manufacture, which, he says, has been perfected by a Cambridge concern.

The paper is expected to do away with much labor, increase the yield of cane and sugar per acre, and thus reduce the cost of production. The discovery that paper could be spread over the cane beds, eliminating the weeds, which have always been a source of trouble, came about in a chance way when it was noticed that where a quantity of discarded sacking had been lying there was an absence of weeds. Several experiments with various kinds of paper were at once commenced on the Oila plantation, but these were not practical owing to the cost of most kinds of paper and its scarcity in the market.

Finally, it was decided to make use of the sugar stalks after the extraction of the juice, this bagasse, as it is called, being of a strong, fibrous nature. Many experiments were made, and at last a successful finished product has been evolved, the paper not only saving the great amount of labor required in weeding, but also raising the temperature of the soil so that the cane plants grow stronger and much more rapidly. The sheets are laid over the cane beds, and as the plants come up, they pierce the paper and reach for the sunlight, while the weeds, not having strength to extend through the covering, quickly wither.

At the present time a large factory for the manufacture of the paper is being built in Honolulu. This will be ready for operation in January, 1919, and will be used for the first time in connection with the January sugar crop of that year, as the manufacture of the paper is carried on simultaneously with the extraction of the juice from the sugar cane.

CANADIAN FISHING QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Hon. J. D. Hazen, Chief Justice of New Brunswick, but who, until his appointment to the bench, was Minister of Marine in the Borden Government, and other officials of the department, have returned from Washington, where they acted as the Canadian members of the International Fisheries Commission. They will immediately leave for Boston where a further conference is to be held. After other meetings in the Maritime Provinces the commission will proceed across Canada, holding sittings at various points until they arrive at the Pacific Coast. A number of subjects of far-reaching interest were dealt with in Washington, and generally speaking it is believed that, so far, the conference has been quite satisfactory.



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COST PLUS PROFIT PLAN IS CRITICIZED

Suitability of Proposal for Massachusetts Railways Questioned by Those Who Have Seen It in Operation in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston Bureau

Indorsement of the "cost plus profit" plan for public utilities, especially the street railways of Massachusetts, by Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the Public Service Commission of the State, has caused some who have seen it in operation on government war work to question its suitability in such cases, at least from the standpoint of service.

The feature of the plan in the general form which Mr. Macleod has indorsed, is that it provides a complete method of safeguarding a company's financial strength and securities. It is held by those who think the problem is somewhat larger than this that it fails to give assurance that good service will be provided. This would be left to the Public Service Commission of which Mr. Macleod is chairman, as at present.

Under the plan, a reserve fund is set aside. If the operating income is not sufficient to provide for depreciation and a dividend, the reserve fund is drawn on for the purpose, and when the fund falls below normal, fares go up automatically. Should the reserve fund increase beyond a certain point, fares go down. The convenience of this method of raising fares was emphasized by Mr. Macleod in his speech before members of the Boston stock exchange, when he pointed out that a company would not have to appear before the commission, as now, with extended hearings and delays; but as soon as the need of additional revenue was disclosed, higher fares would be forthcoming.

The idea of the public that it should receive street car service for a nickel, and on this amount a street railway company should prosper, was described by Mr. Macleod as the "average-fare fetish."

Something of the operation of the "cost plus profit" plan on government war work, despite the efforts of the authorities to provide adequate supervision, is being told by a resident of a suburb of Boston who recently was employed as a carpenter at an aviation field in New York State.

"The more the job costs the contractor," he says, "the greater are his profits; the longer it takes to do the job, the longer the men draw pay." According to this authority, there were three men employed on the job where he was working who made it a custom to register their arrival in the morning, spend the day in a near-by city, and return to the plant in the evening to have their departure "from work" recorded. One workman, he says, when asked why he didn't busy himself, made reply to this effect: "You'll get fired if the foreman sees you sweating. Take it easy."

His idea of getting the work done the best way would be to arouse enthusiasm by pitting one group of workmen against another, and giving a prize to the winners.

CANADA'S GRAIN CROPS ESTIMATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Census and Statistics Office yesterday issued the annual estimate of the yield, quality and value of the principal grain crops of Canada for the season of 1917 as compared with 1916.

The total yield of wheat for Canada is returned as 233,742,850 bushels from 14,755,850 acres, as compared with 262,781,000 bushels from 15,369,709 acres in 1916. Of oats the total yield is 403,089,800 bushels from 13,313,400 acres, as compared with 410,211,000 bushels from 10,996,487 acres in 1916. The yield of barley is 55,057,750 bushels from 2,392,200 acres, as against 42,770,000 bushels from 1,802,996 acres in 1916.

The average value per bushel of grain crops for all Canada in 1917, according to the prices returned by the crop reporting correspondents of the Census and Statistics Office, are

higher than in any previous year. They are as follows: Fall wheat, \$2.08 as compared with \$1.54 in 1916; spring wheat \$1.93 against \$1.29; all wheat \$1.94 against \$1.31; oats 69 cents against 51 cents; barley \$1.08 against 82 cents; rye \$1.62 against \$1.11; peas \$3.54 against \$2.22; beans \$7.45 against \$5.40; buckwheat \$1.46 against \$1.07; mixed grains \$1.16 against 88 cents; flax \$2.65 against \$2.04 and corn for husking \$1.84 against \$1.07.

The total farm values of the principal grain crops of 1917 are estimated to be as follows: Wheat \$453,038,600 as against \$344,096,400 in 1916; oats \$277,065,300 as against \$210,957,500; barley \$59,651,400 as against \$35,024,000; rye \$6,267,200 as against \$3,196,000; peas \$10,724,100 as against \$4,819,000; beans \$9,493,400 as against \$2,228,000; buckwheat \$10,443,400 as against \$6,375,000; mixed grains \$18,801,750 as against \$9,300,900; flax seed \$15,757,000 as against \$16,889,900, and corn for husking \$14,307,500 as against \$6,747,000. Adding the value of the root and fodder crops the total of the field crops of Canada is estimated at \$1,144,636,450, as compared with \$886,494,900 in 1916, and \$825,370,600 in 1915. The totals comprise grain crops \$875,532,350, compared with \$639,733,700 in 1916 and \$601,093,300 in 1915; potatoes and sugar beets \$81,598,200, compared with \$51,422,300 in 1916 and \$37,235,300 in 1915 and fodder crops \$187,505,900, compared with \$195,338,900 in 1916 and \$187,042,000 in 1915. The total value of \$1,144,636,450 for 1917 is the highest on record, and this is the first time that the value of the field crops of Canada has exceeded \$1,000,000,000.

SHIPBUILDING IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Owing to the lack of facilities in Canada for the rolling of ship plates and steel plates and angles for the construction of the first vessels to be laid down under the Government's new shipbuilding program, it is said that these will be procured in the United States. Officials of the Department of Marine have recently been in Washington discussing the question with the United States priority authorities. They were assisted in their negotiations by Sir Charles Gordon of the British Commission in the United States. It is expected that the keels of the first of the Government's vessels will be laid about June, and the projected standardized merchant fleet of Canada on which it is anticipated some \$60,000,000 will be expended, will be commenced.

PRISON CROPS WORTH \$93,383.42

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A Bellefonte correspondent of The North American says that according to a report issued by John Francis, warden, the inmates of the new Western Penitentiary at Rockview gathered from the penal farms during the last year, crops valued at \$93,383.42.

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HOMES NEEDED IN SHIPBUILDING AREAS

California City Planners Strongly Behind Federal Program to Have Congress Appropriate \$100,000,000 for Purpose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—California city planners and city planning commissions, the California Immigration and Housing Commission, and other organizations and individuals throughout the Pacific Coast section are strongly behind the Government's program to have the present Congress appropriate \$100,000,000 to aid in building workmen's homes in order to fill the need caused by the sudden expansion in the shipbuilding and other industries brought about by the war.

The points on the Pacific Coast that are particularly affected by the sudden access of workmen and lack of housing facilities are Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Oakland and Vallejo, Cal., where the Mare Island Navy Yard is located, on an arm of the San Francisco Bay; and San Pedro, in Southern California. At the last-named point more than 2000 workmen are obliged to live in Los Angeles and go back and forth, a distance of 24 miles or more, morning and evening. At Vallejo the situation is said to be even more serious.

In support of the Government's plan to aid in supplying these needed homes, Charles H. Cheney, secretary of the California Conference on City Planning, has sent a letter to each of the 20 city planning commissions in California, asking them to get in touch with their representatives in Congress and urge the early passage of the proposed law carrying the \$100,000,000 appropriation for the building of workers' homes.

"It is of prime interest that these funds be not used to build temporary shacks," said Mr. Cheney, "but that the money be lent by the Government to private home building companies which will provide suitable and comfortable small homes near our shipbuilding and other industrial plants at prices ranging from \$1500 to \$3000, and on terms from 15 to 30 per cent, installment or rent."

"Such companies should be limited in their profits to a reasonable sum, say 6 per cent or 7 per cent net, and the Government advances should be made up to 75 per cent of the value of the property, provided local capital is raised to the extent of 25 per cent."

"It has been found in this country and abroad that private initiative will not build these small homes in any quantity sufficient even partially to relieve the shortage. Other uses for capital in local banks are more attractive. In Canada, the Toronto Housing Company was organized a number of years ago to meet the necessity, the city guaranteeing \$750,000 of the bonds of the company, provided that \$250,000 were raised by local agencies and the profits limited to 6 per cent net. In England there are many such companies."

"Other countries have found government aid absolutely necessary in peace times, and it is probable that if the present plans of this Government prove a success, such aid will continue indefinitely after the war, performing in its field the same function that the farm loan banks do in the domain of agriculture. It is, therefore, desirable that the present bill be not restricted to war work alone or to loans for the period of the war only."

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
ROME, Italy.—The events of the last few sittings of the Chamber seem to have done much to clear the air and to have greatly strengthened the hands of the Government and above all the prestige of the Premier. A chorus of praise for the firm attitude taken by Signor Orlando has arisen from the same newspapers which have frequently, in the past, criticized his policy as being weak and indecisive. The praise is enthusiastic and unstinted, and it is only here and there that there may be detected a hint that firm words must find their echo in equally firm actions. The Premier's attitude toward the official Socialists and the uncompromising way in which he dealt with the speech by Signor Morgari so roused the anger of a large section of the Chamber is noted with especial pleasure, in view of the fact that in the past Signor Orlando has been suspected of an overcomplaisant attitude toward the Socialists and of a mistaken attempt to disarm their opposition rather than to deal firmly with their anti-war propaganda. His challenge to anyone who had another national program than that of resistance to state it clearly, is noted and commented on with satisfaction.

It seems clear that in every way Signor Orlando's position has been greatly strengthened. "The country has found in the President of the Council the leader it was looking for, the Chamber has been delighted and proud to be able to applaud the leader who came before it with assured and firm proposals and with clear and decided views," says the *Giornale d'Italia*. The attack on Baron Sonnino which showed signs of attaining serious proportions appears to have been completely defeated. The hostility to the Minister for Foreign Affairs came from the Glottians and the Official Socialists, while it will not be forgotten that, a short time ago, Baron Sonnino roused the anger of the Clericals by his criticisms of the papal peace note.

A new parliamentary combination

In the shape of the Group of National Defense, composed of deputies belonging to different parliamentary parties has been formed during the recent session as a counter-blast to the various "defeatist" maneuvers which threatened to develop. Its scope was set forth in a letter to the press from one of its adherents, Signor Pietravello, who stated that it had been formed of those deputies who had discovered and taken measures to defeat a parliamentary conspiracy to bring about the downfall of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and to throw the Government into a more serious crisis than that of Caporetto.

The group is said to number over 150 adherents and its formation appears to be an event of no little political importance and to have exercised a considerable effect on the course of events in the Chamber. All its members are firm supporters of a strong national policy with regard to the war. Signor Birolini's denunciation of certain prelates and of the commandant of the Swiss Papal Guard, in connection with enemy espionage in Italy, has drawn forth protests from the Vatican organ, the *Osservatore Romano*.

The speech made by the official Socialist deputy Morgari, which so roused the wrath of the Chamber, is declared by some of the papers to be a revelation of the real views of the party which have been masked by the more moderate utterances of such men as Treves and Turati. The Neapolitan deputy, Signor Cicotti, the author of the "Cicotti Bill," who tendered his resignation in disgust during Signor Morgari's speech, stated in his letter of resignation to the Speaker that at every fresh meeting the Chamber reaffirmed a war policy and that then its proceedings were used as a means of carrying on propaganda against the war. The hope is expressed that Signor Cicotti's resignation will not be persisted in. Steps have been taken, on the initiative of several deputies to ask Parliament to authorize the taking of proceedings against the Piedmontese deputy, Grosso-Campagna, for his action, as reported in the press in making false statements concerning the procedure of the Austrian authorities toward Signor Girardini, deputy for Udine.

RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
ROME, Italy.—The efforts and achievements of the British Empire during the war and the prospect of a closer relationship between England and Italy was the subject of the speech made by the Undersecretary, Signor Gallenga, at a recent meeting of the English Patriotic League. He pointed out to his hearers with what splendid promptitude Britain had, at the outbreak of war, chosen the path which entailed immense sacrifices upon her, and went on to draw a parallel between this decision on the part of England and the way in which Italy had abandoned her neutral position at a time when events did not appear to be going favorably for the Allies.

He spoke of England's traditional sympathy for just causes and recalled English friendship for Italy at the time of the "Risorgimento." This old unity between the two countries should, he said, lead to closer economic and commercial relations after the war. Italy had an enormous task before her in the reconstruction of her finances after the war. The Allies, said the speaker, should prepare a defensive economic system with which they could oppose the intentions of the Central Empires. The present conflict, which was indeed a trial by fire, was tending to show that Italy would always find herself on the side of the Western Powers.

Signor Gallenga emphasized the necessity for an arrangement with France and England as to the export of products which were formerly absorbed by Berlin and Vienna. He then went on to speak on the subject of communications between the allied countries and declared that the inauguration of the Channel tunnel would make England's relations with her allies far easier. Italy would then, he said, be the principal highway by which French and English industrial products would be carried to the Balkan markets and to the Adriatic and that sea, liberated from pernicious Austrian influence, would be open to free commerce.

OTTAWA AND OLEOMARGARINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Just when the people of Ottawa were becoming accustomed to oleomargarine—and, as a matter of fact, the general opinion is that as regards taste there is very little difference between that product and dairy butter—it would appear that the city will soon be faced with a shortage of this economical substitute. It is stated that the United States Food Administration has declared an embargo on the exportation of oleomargarine, and no further shipments will be allowed to any points outside the United States. There are about 10 days supply in sight in Ottawa, and at the end of that period, unless local factories are prepared to supply the want, householders will find themselves compelled to return to the use of butter which is all the time soaring in price, or go without. Very general regret amongst householders has been expressed at the threatened cutting off of what has become quite a staple food.

GERMAN TALK ON LESSONS OF WAR

Speech by Prince Max of Baden Given Prominence in the Democratic Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The democratic press in Germany has given prominence to a speech on the war and its lessons delivered by Prince Max of Baden, the heir to the throne of Baden, in his capacity as President of the First Chamber at the opening of the Baden Diet.

After paying a tribute to the troops and referring to Germany's brilliant military situation, the royal orator dwelt for a moment on the position at the beginning of the war. At the end of July, 1914, he said, the popular will in France was behind Jean Jaures who desired that the country should throw its whole weight into the scale in favor of peace. Jaures, however, was murdered at the behest of the chauvinists, and the French Government contrived to carry the masses along with it by publishing Germany's announcement of the danger of war without making known the fact of the general mobilization in Russia. Similarly the English people were equally helpless in the hands of their Government at the decisive moment. Prince Max reserved his chief criticism for President Wilson.

However, it was he, he declared, who gathered up once more the worn-out battle cries of the Entente in 1914, and who proclaimed a crusade against Germany in the name of humanity, freedom, and the rights of small nations. These were great names, and there was no closing one's eyes to the fact that they appealed to the idealism of millions, but President Wilson had no right to fight in the name of humanity. Not only had he held to his formal right to supply munitions to the enemy when America and Germany were still at peace with one another, while surrendering without a struggle America's right to sue for Germany's non-combatants, but his execution of this mission he undertook as the protector of German prisoners of war in Russia had been negligent and heartless.

Under the old regime in Russia thousands of German prisoners perished miserably without America having exerted the enormous pressure at her disposal to effect an improvement. President Wilson, moreover, had no right to speak in the name of democracy and freedom because he lent powerful military aid to Imperialist Russia, and turned a deaf ear to the cry of Russian democracy for permission to discuss peace conditions, and to be freed at least from the necessity of conducting an offensive in order that it might consolidate its liberties.

"If, however," Prince Max continued, "I reject every claim of the enemy to assume the attitude of a judge, let us nevertheless not be uncritical of ourselves. We know well enough that a German slavery (Unfreiheit) existed also, but it lay not in the institutions of the German Empire, but rather in a certain mental attitude on the part of broad masses of the German people. The enemy talks of authorities who impose their will upon a resisting people, and aspire to the utterly grotesque rôle of the liberator of the German people from these tyrants. That can only provoke us to laughter. The error lay rather in the great willingness of many Germans to assume an indolent attitude toward the authorities, and in their lack of desire for responsibility of their own in connection with the affairs of the fatherland. But the war has come as a great awakener. Everywhere have hidden popular forces been stirred; all the latent possibilities of our history have revived anew. Out at the front our people have learned how the union of many and varied forces produces strength. The people in arms will one day return with steely strength and steely rights. From the great common will that has been evolved at the front we may expect everything for the German future."

"The spirit of our political reformers, the spirit of Stein and of Hardenburg, rises up today from the past, full of warning and of promise. Whether that promise is fulfilled will depend solely on the character of our people. In this era of confused phraseology it must be said with all emphasis that it is not institutions alone that guarantee the freedom of a people. There is only one real guarantee, and that is the character of the people itself."

Prince Max went on to express fears lest the prolongation of the war should make the process of renewal impossible not only in Germany, but in enemy countries also, since it was precisely the flower of the nations that was perishing, but drew comfort from the reflection that, despite Clemenceau and Lloyd George, forces were at work both in France and England that were opposed to an arbitrary peace. In these circumstances, he said, it behooved the German people to summon its whole national strength for the last fight, and at the same time to arrive at a clear idea as to how the establishment of the new order was to be approached. To that end there must be no shunning of the expression of diverse opinions, which would be but a false and deceptive civil truce. A real civil truce demanded merely that men should not contend with one another in an intolerant and captious spirit, and the new era in Germany was signified by this imperial watchword of Aug. 1, 1914: "I know no parties any longer; I know only Germans."

The speaker associated himself in conclusion with Sir William Byles' demand for the abolition of "the moratorium of the Sermon on the Mount" while the war was still in progress. It is necessary, he said, that while the war still rages there should be a turning away from the brutalization of

war. . . . In the manifesto of the department for the information and assistance of Germans abroad and of foreigners in Germany there occurs this sentence: "In war also love of one's enemy is the sign of those who keep faith with their Lord," and I should like to add, "It is also the sign of those who keep faith with Germany." It has been asserted that hatred is necessary for the energetic continuation of the war. The reply to that has been made by a German princess: "Love of the fatherland is sufficient to produce the best we can do." Might alone cannot secure us that position in the world which in our opinion is our due. The sword cannot tear down the moral barriers that have risen up against us. If the world is to become reconciled to the greatness of our power, it must feel that behind our strength there is a world conscience. In order to satisfy that demand we need only open the doors of our inmost being, for through the whole intellectual history of Germany there gleams the sense of responsibility toward humanity. It is this sign that Germany should inscribe boldly on her banners. It is in this sign that we shall conquer.

MANY SHIPS UNDER WAY ON WEST COAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The steel and wooden ship construction to be completed by California shipyards by July 1, 1918, will total 300 vessels, with a tonnage of 2,000,000, at a cost of \$300,000,000, contracts having already been closed for 106 vessels, with a tonnage of 900,000, at a cost of \$141,000,000, according to compilations made by the Federal Reserve Bank for the Twelfth Federal Reserve District.

According to this authority, Seattle shipyards had contracts amounting to \$155,000,000 in 1917, as compared with work to the amount of \$42,000,000 for the year previous, the yards of that city having launched, in 1917, a tonnage of 224,950 of steel and wooden ships. The number of employees in the Seattle yards has increased from 1916 to 15,200 in 1917, and the monthly payroll from \$600,000 to \$1,600,000 during the same period. It is also estimated by this authority that United States warships, not included in the above figures, costing over \$200,000,000, are now under construction in the Pacific Coast yards.

AIR MINISTRY LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LONDON, England.—Sir Howard Frank has been appointed Director-General of Lands for the Air Ministry. Sir Howard is also Director-General of Lands to the War Office and the Ministry of Munitions. The whole of the taking over of lands, their acquisition and renting, management, and the compensation payable in respect thereto, will thus be under one control for the three departments: the War Office, the Ministry of Munitions, and the Air Ministry.

ARKANSAS FUEL SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—The fuel shortage, which throughout the middle of January caused much annoyance here and threatened to cause suspension of street car service, has improved with warmer weather. Drastic orders by the local Fuel Administrator closing stores and amusements have been modified.

CALIFORNIA LABOR SURVEY ASKED FOR

Step Is Called for by Producers and Consumers Union to Settle Shortage Controversy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—One of the first acts of the newly organized California Union of Producers and Consumers was to call upon Hiram W. Johnson, Governor of this State, for a complete labor survey of the State in order definitely to settle the controversy as to whether there is a labor shortage here and in order that, if such shortage is shown to exist, it may be known in just what section the trouble exists.

The union is, according to its promoters, preparing to do an important work in bringing the producers and consumers of California together, in order thereby to eliminate as many intermediary processes and agencies as possible, and to effect other economic and industrial adjustments.

In regard to the nature and general purposes and plans of the union it is pointed out that while there have been in other states various temporary coalitions of producers and consumers, generally in the form of agreed labor, this is the first time that such a plan has been set forth on a definite and permanent basis for the purpose of bringing about economic and other adjustments for the benefit of society as a whole.

The organization is a merger of the California division of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, the California State Federation of Labor, and the Pacific Cooperative League, Inc., in which are included the various cooperative societies and agencies in the State. It will be the purpose of the new organization, it is stated, to provide a practical plan of cooperation for the equitable distribution of food and other necessities; to effect needed land and land tax reform and to further the policy of public ownership of public utilities including transportation and communication.

MILK AMENDMENT ORDER IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LONDON, England.—A milk amendment order which has recently come into operation provides that milk shall be sold retail only by imperial measure; that no coloring matter shall be added to milk or cream intended for sale; that no milk to which any water has been added shall knowingly be sold or offered for sale; that no person may use for the purpose of his trade any milk can or milk bottle which bears the name, trade name, trade mark or trade device of some person other than himself or his employer, except with the consent of such person. The order contains a new clause, in substitution for clauses 4 and 6 of the Milk Order, 1917 (which are revoked), providing that where milk is sold wholesale by or on behalf of any person other than the producer, the maximum prices chargeable shall, unless otherwise determined, pursuant to the order be as follows:

(1) In the case of milk delivered by the producer to or for the account of the buyer in accordance with the direc-

tions of the seller, the rate shall be 1d. per imperial gallon higher than the rate payable to the producer by the seller.

(2) In the case of milk not so delivered, the rate shall be 2s. per imperial gallon, which was the rate provided in the original order.

It should be noted particularly that the substitution of this clause has the effect of abolishing the special price of 2s. 2d. per imperial gallon for accommodation milk provided under the terms of the original order.

Further clauses provide that for the purpose of the principal order as amended, the expression "buyer's premises" shall not include any roadside collecting place for milk, or any other premises which the Food Controller shall in any particular case determine not to be buyer's premises for the purposes of the original order; that where milk is sold to an institution by any person, whether he be the producer of the milk sold or not, in a quantity or not less than 17 imperial gallons to be delivered in any one day, the maximum price shall be at the rate of 2s. 2d., including all charges for delivering to the buyer's premises, or the maximum retail price for the time being in force in the area in which the institution is situated, whichever be the less, and that any other sale to an institution shall be deemed to be a retail sale.

It is further provided that clause 9 (a) (1) of the principal order shall be amended by the substitution of the word "person" for the words "wholesale or retail dealer in milk."

FUEL SHORTAGE IN OTTAWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—By-laws have been passed by the Ottawa City Council which deal with the present fuel shortage in Ottawa. One of the by-laws will give the city power to raise \$150,000 for the purchase of the supply of coal and for the equipment of a municipal coal yard, while \$50,000 is also to be spent for wood. As regards the wood, the city passed two by-laws, one providing for the spending \$100,000 and the other for the expenditure of \$50,000; all these by-laws will have to go before the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for their acquiescence. Whether the city is going into the coal and wood business or not is uncertain, but, at the recent municipal elections, a by-law was passed authorizing the establishing of a municipal coal yard, and the present by-laws will give the city the authority to purchase coal and wood if thought desirable.

FINANCES OF SAN FRANCISCO LINES

Status of City-Owned Tracks Is Published to Answer Opponents of Municipal Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—In order to answer what he describes as constant attempts on the part of those opposed to municipal ownership to show that the San Francisco railroad system is not successful financially, Ralph McLeran, acting mayor of San Francisco, has issued a statement giving the financial status of the city-owned lines.

The gross receipts of the road from its founding up to Nov. 30, 1917, says the statement, had been \$7,236,036.02, and the cost of operating had been \$4,221,188.50, showing an excess of revenue over cost of operation of \$3,014,847.52. Out of this excess, interest on the bonds has been paid to the extent of \$800,584.53, and repayment of the money originally borrowed has been made to the extent of \$303,000.

"In other words," says the report, "the roads are not only paying interest on the money that created them, but are paying off the principal, and in so doing are rapidly buying themselves for the people of San Francisco. Extensions to the system have been made at a cost of \$593,433.17, and there is on hand a surplus of \$1,317,830.82, which is invested in high class bonds or otherwise earning interest."

"The business of the roads is constantly increasing, and as the roads pay off their bonds, the interest payments will decrease. The outcome is obvious. The city will ultimately own, without indebtedness, a great income earning property, paid for out of its own receipts, and giving the public an excellent service. The roads have been and are successful in every way."

NATURAL GAS SUPPLY OFFERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Little Rock City Council has received offers from a Louisiana corporation to bring a second supply of natural gas to the city if a franchise is granted. Failure of the present supply, from the Caddo fields of Louisiana, during the recent severe weather, led to the offer.



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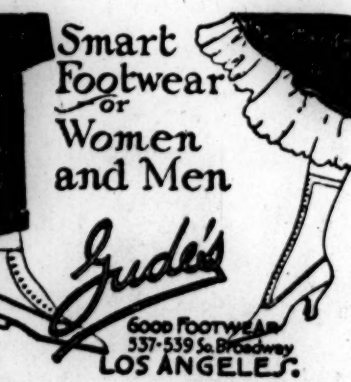
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LIVE STOCK SHORT
IN THE FAR WEST

High Prices of Grain, Hay and Other Foods, Coupled With Lack of Transportation, Has Caused Depletion of Herds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The live-stock situation in the Far West, particularly in California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, is presenting to the federal, state and local authorities, somewhat of a problem, particularly on account of lack of feed on the ranges and because of high prices of grain and other feed. In the Pacific Coast states large quantities of beef cattle, and dairy cows are considerably below the supply a year ago.

While official reports showing preventable causes of the present unsatisfactory conditions are not generally available, a widespread investigation is now in progress. Inquiry among stockmen and others familiar with the conditions has served to shed light on some of the fundamentals of the situation and to indicate what might be done, in some cases, to correct or ameliorate present conditions.

In California the problem is complicated by the fact that grown cattle are being lost from lack of food. While loss of stock from this cause is not unusual in California, attention is called to this phase of the matter at this time because of the great need for beef, not only in our own country, but in those countries associated with us in the war.

With hay at \$30 a ton and cottonseed meal from \$60 to \$70 a ton, most farmers deem it unwise to use these to preserve the lives of the cattle. It is pointed out by those familiar with the situation, however, that some cattlemen used hay at \$30 a ton to good advantage in keeping their stock from starvation. It is pointed out that if one ton of hay, at that price, for example, will preserve the life of a cow, the procedure would be an economical one for the reason that the cow and her calf would be worth \$70.

One other article that might be used for cattle is cottonseed oil meal. But as the price of this food has risen from \$22 a ton to \$68 or \$70, this feed is also regarded as too expensive. As to the cause of the high prices of both hay and cottonseed oil meal, those who are in a position to know say that it is undoubtedly speculation. In the case of hay, for example, there is 17 per cent more hay available at this time in California than there was last year at this season.

While the scarcity of natural feed on the ranges and the exorbitant prices of other live stock foods are contributing at once to the shortage of meat foods and to their extremely high prices, the statement is made by W. A. Beard, vice-president and general manager of the Sacramento Valley Development Association that 50,000 tons of rice straw, which may be successfully fed to cattle and horses, is available in that region and that if it is not soon made use of by the stockmen who need it to preserve their herds, it will be burned. In this connection, attention is called to the fact that burning straw that might be used to good advantage as an emergency food, is a regular custom in California. One of the leading stockmen of the State said that he did not believe it was generally known by the cattle men that this straw was available, and that he had been endeavoring to give publicity to the fact.

These being the facts, it would seem that an inevitable deduction in the matter is that one of the prime causes of the present unsatisfactory conditions in the live-stock industry is lack of detailed and comprehensive information concerning some of the fundamental facts and larger phases of the business on the part of the individual producers. And closely connected with this phase of the matter is the lack of railroad facilities and the high cost of freight transportation which tends to inhibit the proper distribution of feed that is available.

In Oregon, Washington and Idaho the present holding of beef cattle is estimated to be 915,000 head, as compared with 1,790,000 a year ago. Dairy cows in this area are estimated to number 380,000, as compared with 510,000 in 1916. The present supply of hogs, estimated to be 2,350,000 head, is said to be about 1,500,000 less than was available a year ago. The holdings of sheep and lambs in the Pacific Northwest is said to be slightly in excess of the supply a year ago.

THE QUESTION OF
HOME-GROWN TIMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LONDON, England—Mr. J. B. Ball, Controller of Timber Supplies, was the chief speaker at a meeting which was held recently at the Surveyors Institution of owners of woodlands and others interested in the question of home-grown timber. The chair was taken by Major Courthope, M. P., President of the English Forestry Association. The meeting was held to discuss the question of the supply of home-grown timber for war purposes, and the replanting of woodlands after the war.

Mr. Ball stated that, during the year, the Timber Control Department had purchased about 75,000,000 cubic feet of home-grown timbers and had distributed it among the various colliery associations under government control and among merchants, who had been able to give very valuable assistance. The owners of woodlands had not only given every possible facility for the acquisition of their timber, but had placed at the

disposal of the Government their estate saw mills and the services of their own expert foresters. The average cost to the department had been just over 9½d. per cubic foot all round for hard wood and soft, most of the purchases being of soft wood.

Owing to the large amount of speculation in home-grown timber in consequence of the restriction of the import of foreign timber, it had been decided that in the case of all purchases of timber over £200 in value permits should be required from the Timber Control Department. Hundreds of applications had already been received and only four refused. The quantities dealt with represented a total of 27,000,000 cubic feet, of which 20,000,000 was pit wood, and pit props and the remainder was sawn timber, including a certain percentage of hard wood, such as oak and ash. It was estimated that 3,500,000 tons of pit wood and pit props were required to insure the annual production of 250,000,000 tons of coal.

The present production of sawn timber was roughly about 1000 standard a day, and the Timber Control Department was endeavoring to double that output next year. Even with the help of Canadian and American foresters who were working in the United Kingdom, it would take them all their time to meet the national demands. On account of the inflation in prices it had been found necessary, Mr. Ball stated, to fix maximum prices, and he hoped the case had been met fairly in the interests of all concerned.

Although landowners were being asked to hand over their woods by the 1,000,000 cubic feet, they were being paid prices which, but for the war, they could never have hoped to realize. At the same time all praise was due to them for the way in which they were giving up for the use of the State woodlands which had been improvement of the amenities of their planted in most cases not with any idea of commercial gain, but for the estates. As the cost of pit wood and pit props would affect the price of coal as laid down by the Coal Controller, regulations had been issued to the collieries that they were not to go beyond a certain figure in purchasing the supplies that they required. Continuing, Mr. Ball said he hoped that the Timber Control Department, the Road Board, and the Local Government Board, would be able to arrive at a reasonable solution of the problem of damage to roads caused by the haulage of timber, either by treating the damage as part of the war risks, or by a slight tonnage charge, so that every one would know what his liability was.

He said that he was glad to say that the appeal of the Aerial League to the landowners of the country to follow the example of their forefathers, who gave their yews for the making of the bows with which their soldiers were armed, and give their ash for the building of aeroplanes, was meeting with a ready response. As a result of the appeal thousands of cubic feet of ash were being offered, together with large quantities of oak for the building of railway wagons and other requirements. He hoped and believed that with careful handling the home-grown timber trade might be retained and increased after the war.

The Earl of Plymouth, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Ball for his address, expressed himself and other landowners ready to do all in their power to help the State in this time of emergency.

A resolution proposed by Mr. A. L. Ryde, president of the Surveyors Institution, and seconded by Mr. Frank Lipscomb, of the Land Agents Society, was carried unanimously, urging the Government to announce their policy with regard to the replanting of the woodlands that were now being cleared and for the encouragement of forestry, and insisting on the importance of giving facilities for the preparation of schemes of reforestation during the war and while the woods were being felled, so that planting might be started as soon as labor was available on demobilization.

CATTLE FEEDING STUFFS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LONDON, England—By the Cattle Feeding Stuffs (Committees) Order 1917 the Food Controller has set up four port feeding stuffs committees for England at the ports of London, Liverpool, Hull and Bristol, and one port feeding stuffs committee for Scotland at Glasgow, and also 23 provincial feeding stuffs committees for England and Wales, and seven provincial feeding stuffs committees for Scotland. These committees have been called into being for the purpose of facilitating the distribution and allocation of cattle feeding stuffs and it is intended that licenses for trading in cattle feeding stuffs shall be obtained through these committees, as regards first-hand seller and wholesale dealers through the port committees, and as regards distributing dealers through the provincial committees.

The port committees are to consist of either four or eight members, representing equally the interests of importers, seed crushers, flour millers and distributing dealers, with any additional members whom the Food Controller may think fit to appoint. The provincial committees are to consist of eight distributing dealers, four farmer members and an ex-officio member, and such other members as the Food Controller may appoint. The ex-officio member is the Live Stock Commissioner for the area in which the committee's area is situate, or some person nominated by him. In the majority of cases the Live Stock Commissioner has nominated his sub-commissioner as the ex-officio member.

The powers and duties of both the port and provincial committees are to be those which may be assigned to them from time to time by the Food Controller, and it is intended that considerable duties will be entrusted to these committees with reference to a scheme of rationing of cattle feeding stuffs which it is hoped shortly to introduce.

PROCESSES TAUGHT
TO SCHOOL PUPILS

Traveling Industrial Exhibits Sent Out by Extension Division of University of California Meet Popular Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—The use of traveling industrial exhibits as a regularly established feature of public school education has been quite thoroughly worked out by the Bureau of Visual Instruction of the University Extension Division of the University of California, working in connection with public schools of the State. While the work performed by these industrial exhibits does not take the place of vocational schools, it has been found useful in itself in that it serves to lay the foundation for a broader and more thorough comprehension of present-day industrial facts and processes, and it has been found also to have important articulations with other educational, social, and industrial problems that are now in process of solution.

It has been learned, for example, that the use of these industrial exhibits, which are so arranged that the pupils of grammar and high schools may understand the fundamentals of important industrial processes and something of the nature and operation of industrial mechanism, may be made to serve as a fruitful point of contact between the school life and the school work of the pupil on the one hand, and the general life of the community on the other.

The plan has been found to bring the school and the community together, not only because it serves directly to educate the pupil in the industrial operations of his own community or of the present time, but because it enlists the cooperation of manufacturers and industrial leaders and workers in problems and needs of the public schools. As an aid in vocational guidance, the plan has been found to be effective in that it furnishes perhaps the only means by which some of the pupils may easily become familiar with certain industrial processes and mechanisms.

The work has been completely standardized and systematized, both as to the form of the exhibits and as to the nature and method of the instruction that is to be given the pupils by the teachers in connection with certain exhibits. The exhibits are contained in metal cases of uniform size that are suspended from the walls of the school room, manufactured articles in various stages of completion, photographs, printed descriptions and texts, together with specified explanations and demonstrations by the instructors, being some of the media of instruction in this work. In some cases, such as that of the piano, talking machine, motor, and telephone, the mechanism is studied in actual operation, as well as in its static or construction aspects.

Industrial exhibits of this kind have been used as an accepted part of the regular school work in more than 100 high and grammar schools in California for more than a year and a half, and there is an urgent demand for an extension of the system. The University Extension Division of the University of California has 109 exhibits of this kind in circulation. The importance attached to this work by the university and school authorities may be indicated by the fact that these exhibits are valued at \$50,000. The idea is also regarded as an illustration of profitable cooperation between the state university and the lower grades of the public school system.

Some of the subjects presented in this method of instruction are as follows: Printing and bookbinding, lithography, express industry, water transportation, sales management, evolution of a typewriter and its appliances, mechanical bookkeeping, manufacture of graphite into pencils, manufacture of self-filling fountain pens, manufacture of wheat and oats into cereals, theory and uses of the cream separator, the laundry industry, colors in oil and dry colors, the vacuum cleaner, manufacture of crude oil into fuel and lubricants, submarine cables and development of the telegraph, making hides into shoes, the knitting industry, making rubber into automobile tires, the manufacture of building and roofing paper, the theory of color harmony and floor wax, manufacture of lead and oil into paint, enameling of woods and oil paint for plaster walls, the manufacture and use of gas tractors, and the manufacture of watches.

SIR C. BATHURST ON
SACRIFICE AT HOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LONDON, England—In a letter to The Times, Sir Charles Bathurst, chairman of the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply, and who was associated with Lord Devonport at the Ministry of Food when the department was first established, gives it as his opinion that in the months of food scarcity which lie ahead of the country, "popular suspicion is the factor which will operate most powerfully to provoke social disquietude and thereby threaten a premature and unvictorious ending to the war." Nothing is more dangerous, he considers, than the widespread impression that while thousands stand in queues or submit to the horrors of starvation the wealthier classes are indulging in every kind of luxury. This suspicion, Sir Charles considers, has very little foundation in fact. The chief danger which now threatens the nation, he declares, is neither military nor political, but rather political and psychological.

"It matters little," the letter continues, "whether it does or does not conduce to a saving of the national stocks of essential foods for a small

section of the well-to-do to consume expensive luxuries in flaunting West-end eating houses amid powdered flunkies, string bands, and exotic plants. The moral effect of these things, when the nation is passing through the most fateful hours of its existence, is baneful in the extreme, and their political consequences are immeasurable. . . . Surely some at least of these great eating palaces might (possibly with the good will of their proprietors) be converted into communal kitchens, where people of all classes and of all degrees of worldly means might be encouraged to partake of the same simple well-cooked meals in each other's presence and with the consciousness that the same treatment was being meted out to all alike. Such a course would, by inspiring mutual confidence and by the force of example, do more to render effective the food-economy campaign than any number of public speeches and printed homilies, which, as long as the canker of luxurious living (albeit indulged in only by the few) is apparent in our midst, will sound hollow and insincere to the poorest section of the population, upon whose good will and contentment the continued prosecution of the war mainly depends. Moreover, the development during the coming critical months of a truer comradeship among all classes of civilians at home, born of greater mutual knowledge and community of experience, might help ultimately in the solution of those difficult after-war industrial and social problems which will constitute the process of reconstruction."

CHEMICAL QUESTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LONDON, England—The committee appointed by Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, to advise him as to the best method for dealing with post-war problems concerning the chemical trade have issued a report in which they recommend that the Ministry should work in closest collaboration with the representatives of the trade. They name the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers as a body which is most nearly representative of the trade as a whole, and with which the Ministry should work in collaboration. They recommend further that a standing committee fully representative of all the interests concerned should be appointed as a permanent link between the Ministry and the trade, and that a departmental organization should be set up in the Ministry of Reconstruction to deal with chemical questions. In charge of this, they propose, should be a scientific man of good standing who would command the respect and confidence of the trade. This section working in conjunction with a standing committee would, they consider, provide an adequate organization for dealing with such questions connected with the chemical trade as might come within the Ministry's purview.

SOUTHWEST PLANS
REAL COOPERATION

Problems Common to All Sections to Be Dealt With—Development of Public School System Seen as Initial Task

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The League of the Southwest, which was organized here when the governors of the states of California, Colorado and Utah, and the Governor of the northern district of Lower California, Mexico, together with the mayors of a number of cities and other representatives of Texas, Nevada, New Mexico and Oklahoma, came together for the purpose of effecting an organization that might promote a fuller and broader brotherhood and plan of cooperation in working out the many social and economic problems that are common to the interests of the area named, is regarded as having considerable significance in many ways.

Arthur H. Chamberlain, secretary of the California Teachers Association, who was a delegate to the conference which organized the league, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said that judging from the nature of the program and the general seriousness with which the delegates undertook the work, the league is likely, in his opinion, to break much new ground in the development of privately organized cooperative endeavor over a wide area for general, social, economic and commercial ends.

The idea originated, he said, in the fact that thousands of the citizens of these states, many of them leaders in the thought of their respective communities, were already assembled in the national cantonment near this city. Now that these men are here, it was said, why should we not take advantage of the opportunity to get together and see what can be done to hasten the realization of some of the plans that all hope to see accomplished some time?

"The fact that in a conference representative of such vast material interests, where the agricultural, irrigation, mining and general economic needs are so great and so insistent, it was to me a significant fact," said Mr. Chamberlain, "that the burden of the discussion was placed upon the educational problems of the region. The fact was realized, and the thought freely expressed, that the sound and thorough development of the public school system is one of the chief corner stones upon which any other growth must rest. And this thought

was emphasized when the conference chose Dr. R. B. von Kleinsmid, president of the University of Arizona, as president of the league.

One of the topics of discussion, and a matter to which the organization will devote itself, was the formulation of some comprehensive plan for solving the many and varied problems growing out of the necessity for controlling and properly using the waters of the Colorado River and developing the territory contiguous thereto. Some of the other matters which the league discussed, and with which it will deal in the future, are problems of immigration, transportation, civic centers and civic education.

MONTREAL'S WATER SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Consumption of water is increasing so rapidly that, by next year, the present conduit probably will not supply the water needed by the city, the Board of Control has been informed by Mr. Mercier, chief engineer. Mr. Mercier has recommended the voting of \$25,000 for preparation of plans for a new pumping station and of \$400,000 for the construction of foundations for the station. This is in accordance with the report of consulting engineers engaged by the city, last summer, to advise the administration on the completion of the aqueduct enlargement.

YOLO, CAL., PLANS LIBRARY

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—According to a special published by the Sacramento Union, a Carnegie library building for Yolo is almost assured after months of work on the part of Eleanor Hitt, county librarian, together with the work of M. H. Stitt and F. B. Edson, supervisors of the library committee of the board, and many residents.

NEW CALIFORNIA
WATER PROJECT

United States Forest Service, in Grant, Limits Time for Completion to 1930—Fresno and Tulare Counties to Benefit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—According to applications made to the State Water Commission by the Southern California Edison Company, this concern plans extensive developments of its power projects in Fresno and Tulare counties. It is proposed to construct a dam 108 feet high and 860 feet long on Pitman Creek in Fresno County, for the storage of 3780 acre-feet of water, at an estimated cost of \$842,900 for the dam and conduit line to Big Basin Reservoir, to which a part of the water will be diverted.

The application states that the company has already expended \$16,525,750 on its Big Creek and Pitman Creek project, including the cost of the high-tension transmission line from the plants to the city of Los Angeles, and that two additional plants, in addition to the two plants already constructed, will be built on Big Creek. The United States Forest Service, in granting the company permission to carry on this work, has set the year 1930 as the time limit within which the project must be completed.

In Tulare County this company proposes to construct a reservoir with a capacity of 14,049 acre-feet, for the purpose of impounding the waters of Salmon Creek and Horse Creek, at an estimated cost of \$181,635.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET

INCLINES UPWARD
Prices Fluctuate Within Narrow Range as Rule and Are Rather Irregular—Good Net Gains Are Made at the Close

Only small price changes prevailed in the early dealings of today's New York stock market as a rule, and the tone was somewhat irregular. The tone of the list was barely firm. United Fruit sold up a point, Owens Bottle Machine 3/4 points, and Marine preferred gained a large fraction. These were some of the few fluctuations that amounted to more than a small fraction either way.

In the Boston stock trading at first today American Telephone receded 3/4 of a point, and West End Street Railway was quoted a point lower than its previous closing figure.

The New York market started upward late in the first half hour and became fairly strong.

Although price movements were irregular the tone became stronger toward the close. Net gains for the short session of a point to two points were made by Central Leather, Gulf General Motors, American Writing Paper preferred, Sinclair Oil and Texas Company. There were many good fractional gains. The Boston market continued inactive, and price movements were unimportant.

New York total sales, 344,500 shares; \$2,931,000 bonds. For the week, 3,470,800 shares; \$23,431,000 bonds.

SITUATION OF THE ST. PAUL ROAD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An analysis of the monthly reports of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road for 11 months to November indicates net earnings for 1917 around 5 per cent on the \$116,274,900 preferred stock.

For 11 months the net operating revenues were \$21,133,743, and December earnings are hardly likely to bring the year's total to more than \$22,300,000. Estimating other income the same as last year, or \$2,800,294, would make total earnings around \$25,100,000. Against these are fixed charges estimated at \$19,200,000, leaving \$5,900,000 for the stock, or a little more than \$5 a share on the preferred stock.

Dividends at the rate of 5 per cent annually were paid on St. Paul from the latter part of 1915 to the middle of last year, the rate being cut to 4 per cent last July. Since the beginning of the present century dividends have been paid on the junior stock as follows: 1901, 6 per cent; 1902-11, 7 per cent; 1912-14, 5 per cent; 1915, 4 1/2 per cent; 1916, 5 per cent; and 1917, 4 1/2 per cent.

Estimating income other than from operations on the basis of recent years, St. Paul would receive, under government control of roads, a sum equal to the preferred dividend requirements and 3 1/2 per cent on the common stock.

DIVIDENDS

The Tonopah-West End Mining Company has declared a dividend of 10 cents a share payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 16.

The Parker Mills Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 31.

The Hargraves Cotton Mills Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 31.

The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad has declared regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the common and preferred stocks, both payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 11.

The Reed-Prentiss Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1, to stock of record March 20, out of earnings for the year 1917.

The American Radiator Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$3 on the common stock and an extra dividend of \$4 payable in second Liberty Loan bonds, March 30, to stock of record March 21, also the regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock payable Feb. 15, to stock of record on Feb. 6.

SEARS-ROEBUCK SALES

CHICAGO, Ill.—The January sales of Sears-Roebuck & Co. totaled \$14,770,922, an increase of \$587,100, or 12.04 per cent.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair with slowly rising temperature to-night and Sunday; light variable winds.

For New England: Generally fair and somewhat warmer tonight and Sunday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a. m. 41.0 a. m. 10
12 noon 36

IN OTHER CITIES
8 a. m.
Albany 38 New Orleans 52
Buffalo 40 New York 48
Chicago 32 Philadelphia 42
Denver 22 Pittsburgh 38
Cincinnati 22 Portland, Me. 32
Des Moines 30 Portland, Ore. 32
Jacksonville 40 San Francisco 46
Kansas City 38 St. Louis 34
Nantucket 12 Washington 18

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:57 High water
Sun sets 5:00 3:15 a. m. 3:36 p. m.
Length of day 10:53 Moon rises 11:45 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:30 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Alaska Gold.....	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 1/2
Alaska Ju.....	2 1/4	2 3/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Allis-Chalmers.....	21 1/2	22 1/4	21 1/2	22 1/4
Allis-Chalmers pf.....	75	75	75	75
A. A. Chem pf.....	92	92	92	92
Am B Sugar.....	77 1/2	78	77 1/2	78
Am Can.....	39	39	38 3/4	38 3/4
Am Can pf.....	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/2	90 1/2
Am Car Fy.....	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 1/2	72 1/2
Am Cot Oil.....	32	32	32	32
Am H & L pf.....	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am Int Corp.....	57 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Linseed.....	33	34 1/4	33	34 1/4
Am Linsdpf.....	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am Loco.....	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Loco pf.....	97	97	97	97
Am Smeltg.....	83 1/2	84 1/4	83 1/2	83 1/2
Am Steel Fy.....	61 1/2	62	61 1/2	62
Am Sugar.....	107	107	107	107
Am Tel & Tel.....	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am Woolen.....	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am Wool pf.....	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Writ pf.....	26	26 1/2	26	26 1/2
Anacosta.....	63 1/2	64	63 1/2	63 1/2
Atchafalpa.....	84 1/2	85	84 1/2	85
Atchafalpa pf.....	81	82	81	82
At Coast Li.....	91	91	91	91
At Gulf.....	108 1/2	110	108 1/2	110
Bald Loco.....	63 1/2	64 1/4	63 1/2	64 1/4
Bald Loco pf.....	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 1/2	96 1/2
Balt & Ohio.....	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 1/2
Barrett Co.....	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/2	90 1/2
Beth Steel.....	78 1/2	78 3/4	77 1/2	78 1/2
Beth Steel pf.....	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/2	102 1/2
BFGoodrich.....	48 1/2	49	48 1/2	49
Booth Fish.....	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 1/2
Brook R T.....	46	46	46	46
Burns Bros.....	109	109	109	109
Butte & Sup.....	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 1/2
Cal Pac Cor.....	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.....	43	43 1/4	43	43 1/4
Can Pacific.....	148	148 1/4	147 3/4	148 1/4
Ct Leather.....	68 1/2	70 1/2	68 1/2	70 1/2
Chan Motor.....	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/2	81 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 1/2
CM & St Paul.....	42	42 1/2	42	42 1/2
CM & St P pf.....	75	75	75	75
Chl R & P.....	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
Chl R & P pf.....	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/2	63 1/2
Chile Cop.....	17	17	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chino Cop.....	43 1/2	44	43 1/2	44
CINCO & St L.....	30	30	30	30
Col Fuel.....	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 1/2
Col Gas & El.....	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	34
Con Can.....	93	93	93	93
Corn Prod.....	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 1/2
Corn Prod pf.....	93 1/2	94	93 1/2	94
Cruc Steel.....	57	58	57	58
Cuban C Sug.....	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 1/2
Del & Huds.....	114	114	114	114
Domes Min.....	9	9	9	9
Erie.....	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 1/2
Gen Electric.....	137 1/2	138 1/4	137 1/2	138 1/4
Gen Motors.....	133	136 1/4	133	136 1/4
Gas W & W.....	34	35	33 3/4	35
Gt Nor Ore.....	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
Gt Nor pf.....	91 1/2	92	91 1/2	92
Green Can.....	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4
Harv of N J.....	120	120	120	120
Has & Bar.....	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 3/4
Inspiration.....	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2	46 3/4
Int Con Cor.....	83 1/2	84	83 1/2	84
Int C Cor pf.....	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2	45 3/4
Int Mer Mar.....	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 3/4
Int Mer Mar pf.....	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 3/4
In Nickel Ct.....	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
In Paper.....	30 1/2	31 1/4	30 1/2	31 1/4
Int Paper S.....	62	62	62	62
Kaiser.....	104	104	104	104
Kelley Tires.....	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2	46 3/4
Kenne Cop.....	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 3/4
Kings Co El.....	94	94	94	94
Lack Steel.....	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 3/4
Lehigh Val.....	59	59	59	59
Loose Wiles.....	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 3/4
Louis & N.....	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 3/4
Max Motor.....	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Maxwell 1 pf.....	61	61	61	61
Maxwell 2 pf.....	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Met Petrol.....	92 1/2	93 1/4	92 1/2	93 1/4
Miami.....	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4
Middle St.....	45	45	45	45
M & S L New.....	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 3/4
Mo Pacific.....	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4
Mo Pac w pf.....	45	45	45	45
Mon Power.....	71 1/2	72	71 1/2	72
Nat Acme.....	32	32	32	32
Nat Enamel.....	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2	44 3/4
N Y Central.....	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/2	71 3/4
N Y N H & H.....	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 3/4
N & W.....	106	106 1/4	106	106 1/4
North Pac.....	86 1/2	86 3/4	86 1/2	86 3/4
O Cities Gas.....	38 1/2	39	38 1/2	39
Ont Silver.....	5	5 1/2	5	5 1/2
O & W.....	20	20	20	20
Owens Bot M.....	65	65 1/2	65	65 1/2
Pacific Mail.....	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 3/4
Penna.....	46	46	46	46
Pacific T & T.....	18	18	18	18
Pan-Am pf.....	89 1/2	89 3/4	89 1/2	89 3/4
Peoples Gas.....	52 1/2	53	52 1/2	53
Pitts Coal.....	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
Pitts Coal pf.....	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4
Pierce-Ar.....	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 3/4
P & A pf.....	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/2	90 3/4
P & W Va.....	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
P & W Va pf.....	67	67 1/2	67	67 1/2
Pressed St.....	63	63	63	63
Ray Con.....	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
Reading.....	76	77	75 1/2	76 1/2
Rdg 2d pf.....	37	37	37	37
Repub I & S.....	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 3/4
Rep I & S pf.....	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/2	95 3/4
Royal Dutch.....	75 1/2	75 3/4	75 1/2	75 3/4
Ry Steel S.....	52 1/2	53 1/4	52 1/2	53 1/4
Sav Arms.....	57 1/2	58	57 1/2	58
Shat Ari.....	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 3/4
Sinclair Oil.....	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 3/4
Sloss Shef.....	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4
So Pacific.....	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 1/2	84 3/4
So Ry.....	24	24	23 3/4	24

So Ry pf.....	60	60	60	60
STL & S F.....	12	12	12	12
Studebaker.....	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/2	52 3/4
Stutz Motor.....	46 1/2	47 1/4	46 1/2	47 1/4
Sup Steel.....	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 3/4
Tenn Cop.....	16 1/2	17	16 1/2	17
Texas Co.....	157 1/2	160 1/4	156 1/2	160 1/4
Union Pac.....	116 1/2	116 3/4	116 1/2	116 3/4
Un Alloy St.....	39	39	39	39
Un Alloy Fruit.....	126 1/2	127	126 1/2	127
Un Rys SF.....	5	5	4 3/4	4 3/4
Un Rys SF pf.....	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 3/4
US Rubber.....	57 1/2	58 1/4	57 1/2	58 1/4
US S & R.....	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
US S & R pf.....	44	44	44	44
US Steel.....	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 1/2	96 3/4
US Steel pf.....	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/2	111 3/4
Utah Copper.....	84	84 1/4	84 1/2	84 1/4
Utah Chem.....	42	42	42	42
W Pacific.....	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	15
W Pacific pf.....	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 3/4
Wabash.....	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 3/4
Wabash pf.....	42	42	42	42
Wabash pf B.....	23	23	23	23
Westinghse.....	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 3/4
White Motor.....	42	42	42	42
Willis-Over.....	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
W O pf.....	79	79 1/2	79	79 1/2
Woolworth.....	120	120	120	120

*Ex-dividend.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here today ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
March.....	30.17	30.35	30.16	30.24
May.....	29.65	29.85	29.67	29.87
July.....	29.15	29.38	29.08	29.19
Oct.....	27.75	27.99	27.75	27.88

Spots 31.50, up 30 points.

COTTON PRICE RANGE

High, low and last sale prices of cotton on the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges for the week are:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Feb.....	30.02	30.10	30.02	30.07
March.....	30.02	30.10	30.02	30.07
May.....	29.65	29.85	29.67	29.87
July.....	29.15	29.38	29.08	29.19
Oct.....	27.75	27.99	27.75	27.88

NEW ORLEANS

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

WEEK'S FINANCIAL AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Prospects Only Seem to Have Influence Upon the Securities Markets—New Finance Corporation

Out the only thing, apparently, that has any influence upon securities prices is the advent of peace. For a long time past stocks have refused to move far either upward or downward, although some very important developments have occurred. Big events have transpired such as ordinarily would start either a bull or a bear campaign, but the market seemed entirely unaffected by them. The fuel crisis and freight situation have not improved, and conditions probably have never been more unfavorable to trade, but stocks did not go down on that account. Secretary McAdoo recommended to Congress the creation of a \$500,000,000 Government corporation to make loans to concerns engaged in enterprises essential to war work, and that all private issues of securities of more than \$100,000 be made subject to the approval of the corporation. But the market either did not know the importance of this or did not know how to analyze it.

However, traders have become so accustomed to big developments that it takes more than an ordinarily important event to baffle them. This will be appreciated by surveying the various important happenings of the last year. Events which have transpired in that period were of both a bullish and bearish character, but the market steadily moved downward in spite of them all. About the only check the decline received was when the Government took over the railroads. It is a question whether almost any other favorable event would not have brought about the same result, for it was held that a turning point in the course of prices was due at that time. After stocks had enjoyed a good rise on that account, business on the exchanges became dull, and, until this week, has been merely marking time. When news was received of the growing disquietude in Germany, as indicated by strikes and riots, the belief became general that the end of the war was not far away. President Wilson's observations that the war likely would be over this year strengthened this opinion. Stocks then began to move. On Thursday they enjoyed a buoyant rise, all groups of securities participating.

From any angle, the War Finance Corporation, as proposed by Secretary McAdoo, if established, will round out a body of treasury powers leaving but little to the imagination. A corporation with \$500,000,000 capital, authorized to be raised up from the Government, would be a most wonderful body, and its ability to issue notes and obligations up to \$500,000,000, and in this way to finance private business, carries with it immense authority. With the single exception of railroad securities, all forms of new investment where the capitalization exceeds \$100,000, are to be licensed by a board composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the time being, and four other directors appointed by him. Supplementing this with the express power to lend to any business whose operations may be necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war, and to bankers who have advanced them funds, the law would give a power to marshal accommodation such as has never been before exercised anywhere.

It is said that bankers want this measure to get on the statute books in time to become available for the next Liberty Loan because some misgivings are felt regarding the ability of savings banks to stand up against the amount expected to be made against their deposits. The issues of Government war loans have now reached a point where they begin to seriously threaten investments and particularly savings bank deposits. The next Government loan is expected to bear such a result as will make it appear advantageous for people to withdraw their savings deposits; hence savings banks are facing a situation where they will be forced to liquidate some of their investments, in a market where they must inevitably sustain a loss. Mr. McAdoo's bill provides for making advances to savings banks to soften the shock. But even so, relief would seem to be rather limited. Advances are to be made upon security having a market value of 125 per cent of the loan and to run for not exceeding 90 days at a rate of interest which shall not be less than 1 per cent in excess of the discount rate for 90 days prevailing in the federal reserve district, which in New York city is 4 1/2 per cent. This means that New York savings banks will have to pay 5 1/2 per cent for this short accommodation. Unless the securities market is improved by virtue of operation of the finance corporation, it is apprehended that the difficulty of savings banks will only be tided over for a time. In the proposed measure the United States will be doing what other great belligerents were forced to do in early stages of the war. In their case, however, immediate action was necessary. The United States, on the other hand, has had plenty of time to institute its measures of relief for the securities market. Next Monday, it was agreed, the bill will be introduced simultaneously in the Senate and House.

As showing the effect of the war, ordinary United States Treasury expenditures for January are in excess of \$500,000,000 over receipts, compared with an excess of only \$20,000,000 for January, 1917. In New York, money on call at the stock exchange rates at 4 per cent.

The market in time money continues dull with most of the business being done on industrial collateral for 60 days at 6 per cent and for 30 days at 5 1/2 per cent. The quotations for this character of loans are 5 1/2 per cent for 30 days and 6 per cent for other periods. Mixed money is quiet with the rates remaining 5 1/2 per cent bid for all dates. Government withdrawals have injected a firmer tone in the market for commercial paper and the country banks continue to avail themselves of the higher rates and are buying freely. Rates are unchanged at 5 1/2 per cent for the best names at four to six months. Other names not so well known are quoted 5 1/2 per cent.

In the opinion of international bankers' regulations issued by the United States Treasury Department to bring foreign exchange transactions under its control will have little effect on present methods of conducting the business. For several months past banks have been compelled to get permission of the Federal Reserve Board to export silver and gold coin and bullion and currency, and in many instances they have, of their own accord, demanded statements of customers as to ultimate destination or original source of funds bought and sold on neutral countries. Under the new regulation this system of reporting is made compulsory, and is extended to all exchanges.

Secretary McAdoo is sending out to banks and financial institutions an announcement of the near offering of the Third Liberty Loan. More than 30,000 institutions will receive the Secretary's message, in which he appeals to them to make the new loan a success.

DOMESTIC TRADE STILL RESTRICTED

Domestic business of the United States in an industrial sense is hobbled, either because of scarcity of goods, enforced weekly shutdowns, adverse weather conditions, paucity of fuel, insufficient production or freight congestion, and after seven weeks of cold, stormy weather, little headway has been made in working out of blockades, says Bradstreet's weekly review of the situation, which continues:

Besides, what might be termed regular business is subservient to war work and although those engaged are optimistic enough, producers of less important needed products are somewhat unsettled by the thought that purely civilian business may have to undergo further restriction. Nevertheless, there is a strong disposition to speed up on war work as conditions become propitious, and in a general sense there is sufficient buying of domestic staple lines to make up a goodly aggregate.

Unfortunately the stream of orders is considerably restricted by the fact that manufacturers, particularly of textiles, must necessarily take down the number of orders accepted. In short, the question is not one of getting business but of making even fairly prompt deliveries, and buyers, who now through the principal markets with a strong desire to get staple textiles at advancing prices, are having the fact forced upon them that the mills are chary about booking business for delivery in accordance with the wishes of purchasers.

CHICAGO PREPARES FOR NEXT WAR LOAN

CHICAGO, Ill.—Machinery for the sale of the third Liberty Loan in the Chicago federal reserve district will be patterned after sales organizations of modern bond houses. H. L. Stuart, of Halsey Stuart & Co., has been appointed director-general of sales, and will have a staff of advisers and sales directors, together with complete and personal responsibility for sales in the district. An executive committee is being organized. President Bolos of the First Trust Company is chairman, and Charles S. Schweppes of Leo, Higginson & Co., vice-chairman. In addition, there will be a general committee of 75 to 100 members, representing each State and principal centers in the district and various business, civic and labor organizations, including women's clubs.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Light & Traction Company reports for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1917, changes in earnings:

	1917	Increase
Gross earnings.....	\$5,392,615	\$467,323
Net earnings.....	5,023,381	624,648
Paid div.....	864,172	
Com. div.....	1,986,967	185,176
Surplus.....	2,182,242	809,816
Prev. surplus.....	1,205,599	1,190,260
Total surplus.....	14,233,841	280,444
Com. st. div.....	1,590,967	185,176
P & I surplus.....	12,246,874	195,274

*Decrease.

STEEL ORDERS REFUSED

Under present conditions at steel plants with production of crude steel down to 30 per cent and 40 per cent of capacity, it is not surprising that some mills are refusing commercial orders for rolled products as they desire to concentrate all their efforts upon meeting imperative government requirements. Some Pennsylvania mills in the last few days have refused considerable tonnage offered by domestic consumers.

NEW RAILWAY STOCK

CLEVELAND, O.—Subject to the approval of the State Utilities Commission, the Cleveland Railway Company soon will offer to holders of record March 1, 1918, \$2,700,000 new stock at par pro-rata. The right to subscribe is to expire March 15.

REAL ESTATE

Several large transactions in real estate have just been closed and all the papers placed to record; prominent among which was the sale of an interest in a mercantile property at 63 and 65 Pearl Street, city proper, belonging to Edgar W. Hunt et al., executors, being two six-story brick buildings and 5060 square feet of land, carrying a total assessment of \$205,600. Of this amount \$145,600 applies to the land. Helen Seely takes the title.

Another transaction in which Helen Seely appears as the buyer, is an interest in the three and one-half story brick building at 24-26 Bromfield Street, together with 1900 square feet of land. Title to this estate was conveyed by William A. Gaston et al. executors. Total taxed valuation is \$112,000, and the land carries \$106,400. Clinton B. Sherwood has purchased from George C. Lee, trustee, and Harleston A. Deacon, the six-story brick mercantile building located at 220 State Street, standing on 1200 square feet of land, extending through to 69 Commerce Street, in the market district. This property adjoins other holdings of purchaser. The assessment is \$30,000 with \$26,400 on the land. Sale was negotiated by Frederic Viaux, Exchange building.

The property at 103-105 Commercial Street, running through to 45-47 Mercantile Street, has been conveyed by Frederick L. McGowan to John L. Sibley et al. There are 2562 square feet of land, assessed for \$46,100 and a total assessment of \$81,000. The land is covered by a large 7-story granite building, leased for a long term of years. The purchase price is in excess of the tax valuation, and was bought for investment. The brokers in the transaction were E. T. Lord, representing the grantor, and Freeman Lawrence representing the purchaser.

BACK BAY TRANSACTION

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have sold to Leonard C. Wason and Mrs. Annie E. Wason, his wife, the investment property at 334 Newbury Street, Back Bay. The property consists of 2420 square feet of land and a brick building used for business purposes, and leased for a long term of years. The land is assessed for \$8500, the total assessment being \$18,500, but the purchase price was considerably in excess of this figure. This is the same property Draper and Dowling purchased last month from the trustees of the estate of E. V. R. Thayer. Sale was negotiated by E. B. Miles.

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have purchased from Natalie S. Whitwell, two valuable apartment houses situated at 409 and 411 Marlboro Street, corner of Massachusetts Avenue, Back Bay. The building at 409 consists of a 6-story brick and stone building having 12 apartments, the land area of which is 5824 square feet, and the assessment \$83,000, of which \$32,000 is on the land. Four hundred eleven is a 6-story building containing six apartments with 1336 square feet of land, having a total assessment of \$74,000, of which \$37,600 is on the land, the total assessment of land and buildings being \$157,000. The purchase was for investment. Burroughs & Co. were the brokers.

Walter L. Cornell has purchased the title to 423 Marlborough Street, which consists of a three-story Octagon front brick dwelling, and 1566 square feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of \$13,500. Of this amount \$5100 applies on the land. Aurelia M. Chatfield was the grantor.

SOUTH END AND WEST END SALES

Edward W. Fuller has sold to Arthur P. Gay the four-story brick building at 30-32 Bennett Street, South End, valued by the assessors at \$25,000. There is a land area of 3240 square feet, taxed on \$12,200, included in the amount. In connection with this transaction, Mr. Gay transfers to Mr. Fuller title to a block of frame buildings, and one three-story brick building, at 1098 to 1114 Tremont Street, which and the 14,240 square feet of land carries \$26,400 of it.

Another South End property sold consists of a three-story brick dwelling and 1600 square feet of land, situated at 201 West Springfield Street. The total taxed value is \$5000, including \$2400 on the lot. Goldie Swartz conveyed to Jane A. Heney.

In the West End district, David Siskind has sold to Bella R. Carlin a four-story brick house and 1890 square feet of land, valued on the assessors' books at \$10,100. Of this amount \$6600 is carried on the land. The location is 16 Lynde Street.

Edward W. Fuller has sold to Andrew P. Nesbit a four-story and basement brick house and 700 square feet of land, at 61 Lowell Street. Total taxed value is \$6700, land value being \$3500.

SALES OF BRIGHTON ESTATES.

Sale of the Brighton Theater property is reported. It is situated at 400-404 Market Street and consists of a two-story brick building containing theater and stores, together with about 11,000 square feet of land all taxed for \$17,800. The purchaser was Dr. George Southwick who buys for investment. A deed was given by the heirs of William H. Wood estate.

The William H. Wood estate also gave title to the two-family house and about 3000 square feet of land at 15 and 17 Monastery Road, Brighton, Michael Meade being the purchaser. The property is assessed for about \$3000. This same grantor also sold to Mark Ryan a single house at 21 Monastery Road together with 2500 square feet of land, the total assessment being \$2520. The Cathryn E. Grace estate has sold the four-family frame house situated at 17-18-21 Chestnut Hill Avenue, Brighton, to G. W. Odell, who purchases for investment.

The total assessment including 6000 square feet of land amounts to \$3000. The Cathryn E. Grace estate has also sold to Malone Brothers a lot of land on Saybrook Street, Brighton, containing 2700 square feet, assessed for \$500. John T. Burns & Sons were brokers in the above transactions.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Washington St., 114, Ward 14; Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Killam & Hopkins; brick garage.
Charlotte St., 24 rear, Ward 19; Benj. Parvey, S. L. Litovitch; brick garage.
White Terrace, 11 rear, Ward 21; Jacob H. S. Jacobson; frame garage.
Washington St., 400, Ward 5; Amory Eliot, trustee; alter store and manufacturing.
North St., 2-12 and Union St., 1-13, Ward 5; C. C. Cotting et al., trustees; alter mercantile.
State St., 38-44 and Exchange St.; Ward 5; Massachusetts Hospital Insurance Company; alter offices.
Garden Court St., 3, Ward 5; Thos. McCormick, F. A. Norcross; alter tenements.

EUREKA PIPE LINE YEAR'S EARNINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Eureka Pipe Line reports for the year ended Dec. 31, last, with these comparisons:

Profits.....\$1,111,883 \$1,322,069
Dividends.....1,200,003 1,200,003
Deficit.....88,120 \$122,068

*Surplus.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 2.

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta—Harry Edison; Essex.
Atlanta—Leonard of M. C. Kiser & Co.; Lenox.
Buffalo—P. G. Fox of G. W. Farnham Co.; Adams.
Chicago—G. E. Harrison of Harrison Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.
Chicago—J. B. Rosenbach of J. B. Rosenbach & Co.; Lenox.
Chicago—J. A. Ackburg of A. M. Rothschild & Co.; Parker.
Chicago—J. J. Brody of Hillman's; Essex.
Chicago—F. P. McManis of R. P. Smith & Sons; Tour.
Cleveland—Frederick Roth of Whitney Roth Shoe Co.; Young's.
Denver, Colo.—L. M. Purcell of L. M. Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S.
Goldboro, N. C.—L. Well of H. Well & Bro.; U. S.
Los Angeles, Cal.—H. Baker; Tour.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Emil Olcovich of E. Olcovich Co.; Essex.
Los Angeles, Cal.—E. W. Stewart of Stewart, Dawes & Co.; Essex.
Montreal, Can.—Nathan Cummings; Lenox.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St. Sacramento—T. T. Reedy of Weinstein, Lubin & Co.; 132 Lincoln St.
San Francisco—George R. Weeks of Williams Marvin Co.; Tour.
San Francisco—D. L. Anderson of Cahn Nicklesburg & Co.; 157 South St.
San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex.
Scranton, Pa.—F. E. McComb of F. E. McComb Shoe Co.; U. S.
St. Louis—G. E. Lippman of James Clark Lea Co.; Essex.
St. Louis—Wm. McDonough of James Clark Lea Co.; Essex.
St. Louis—J. G. Samuels of Samuels Shoe Co.; Essex.
Tacoma, Wash.—W. F. Stilson of Stilson Kellogg Shoe Co.; U. S.
Rochester, N. Y.—Mr. Burrows of E. P. Reed & Co.; Essex.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fresh fish arrivals at the South Boston mart today were: Schooners F. B. Atwood 17,600 pounds, Waltham 7400, Mary T. Fallon 1500, W. H. Moody 4900, W. M. Goodspeed 17,700, and Mary F. Sears 35,800. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$8.50@10.25, steak cod \$14.75, market cod \$8.00, pollock \$9.75@11.50, large hake \$11@15, small hake \$8@13, and cusk \$7.25@9.

Gloucester arrivals today were the netters with 9000 pounds fresh fish and the schooner Veda McKnow with 1350 bbls salted and 100 bbls pickled herring.

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, France—Principal items in this week's statement of Bank of France (in francs) compare:

	Jan. 31, 1918	Jan. 24, 1918
Gold.....	5,362,200,000	5,360,600,000
Silver.....	248,400,000	247,900,000
Circulation.....	23,543,000,000	23,162,600,000
Deposits.....	2,951,800,000	2,835,100,000
Loans and dis.....	3,245,400,000	3,231,100,000
Treasury dep.....	23,500,000	60,000,000

POWER NOTES DISPOSED OF

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The West Penn Power Company has sold \$1,500,000, two-year 7 per cent notes, due Feb. 1, 1920, to a syndicate composed of A. B. Leach & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co. and Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago. Notes are being offered at 98.55 to yield 7.50 per cent.

BOSTON BORROWS MILLION

To meet a treasury deficit at the end of the fiscal year, the city treasurer of Boston has been obliged to negotiate a temporary loan in anticipation of taxes to the amount of \$1,000,000. This loan was secured at 4 1/2 per cent. This is the first time since 1907 that a loan has been necessary.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The foreign exchange market showed the usual half holiday dullness, and the only feature was irregular weakness in Italian exchange. After some irregularity lire appeared to settle at 8.56 for cables and 8.56 for checks.

COTTON MARKET IS UNSETTLED

Various Disturbing Features Bring About Considerable Irregularity—Government Price Fixing Probability a Factor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The cotton market has been unsettled during the past week. There does not appear to have been anything in the news to create fresh influences, but the market has been dominated by the disturbing features, as those which have been in evidence for the past two or three weeks, without any apparent or conclusive change in their appearance.

The shortage of fuel, the possibility of government price fixing, conflicting views as to prospects for peace and its effect on prices, and such matters have immeasurably increased the uncertainty and hesitation which is not infrequently felt at this season of the year when old crop factors are losing force and new crop prospects have not shaped themselves. On the whole, however, the bullish view of the situation has gained followers and support has come chiefly from covering of shorts, or trade buying, with fresh business for long account registered by the unsettling features already mentioned.

There has been nothing in the spot news from the South to promote the declining tendency of futures. On the contrary, spot advices reaching here have been generally bullish. At the same time there is a feeling in the trade that the reports of extraordinary firmness and high premiums applies more to the higher grade of white cotton than to low grades and off colors.

It also appears to be the prevailing opinion that supplies remaining in the South are for sale around the present range of values, and that the situation in this respect is strongly against any sustained advance.

NEW YORK BANK REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Changes in the weekly statement of the associated banks of New York City are: Actual condition—surplus \$62,307,300, decreased \$34,374,450; aggregate reserve \$553,540,000; loans, discounts, etc. \$4,225,260,000, increased \$111,378,000; cash in vaults of member banks \$98,730,000, decreased \$5,888,000; reserve of member banks in reserve banks \$526,984,000, decreased \$31,047,000; reserve in vaults of state banks and trust companies \$17,914,000, decreased \$600,000; reserve in state banks and trust companies depositors \$8,642,000, decreased \$519,000; demand deposits \$8,684,253,000, increased \$17,540,000; time deposits \$201,248,000, decreased \$3,055,000; circulation \$34,162,000, increased \$53,000.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining.....	83 1/2	84 1/2
Buckeye Pipe Line.....	94	95
Indiana Pipe Line.....	190	195
Illinois Pipe Line.....	35	39
Ohio Oil.....	323	327
Prairie Oil & Gas.....	495	505
Prairie Pipe.....	255	260
South Penn Oil.....	230	235
Standard Oil (Ind.).....	233	237
Standard Oil (Ky.).....	445	455
Standard Oil (N.J.).....	325	340
Standard Oil (N.Y.).....	563	568
Union Tank Line.....	230	235
Union Trust Line.....	91	87

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

The Boston clearing house exchanges and balances for today and the week compare:

	1918	1917
Exchanges.....	\$47,126,805	\$40,188,514
Exchanges.....	4,895,391	4,750,327

For week: Exchanges.....\$23,245,283 227,777,491
Balances.....39,678,579 19,517,035
The local subtreasury's credit balance today is \$174,834.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial-bar silver 86 1/2c, unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 43 3/4d, unchanged.

NEW LOAN

\$408,000

New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Co.

New Bedford, Mass.

First Mortgage 10 Year 6% Gold Bonds

Dated January 1, 1918

Due January 1, 1928

Callable as a whole or in part on any interest date at 110 to and including January 1, 1923, and at various dates and prices thereafter. Coupon Bonds of \$500 and \$1000 each.

Price 100 and interest yielding 6 per cent

Net Earnings of the Company as officially reported for the year ended December 31, 1917, more than four times the annual interest charge on the funded debt

Complete information on request

Harris, Forbes & Co.
INCORPORATED
35 Federal Street Boston

Coffin & Burr
INCORPORATED
60 State Street Boston

TEXAS COTTON CLOSELY HELD

Much Interest Being Displayed in Market on Account of Large Amounts Known to Be in the Farmers' Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GALVESTON, Tex.—Much interest has centered in the cotton markets in Texas lately, despite the fact that this is the season when very little cotton is moving and the time when traders usually are little interested in the immediate market except as it reflects possibilities as to the new crop. The large holdings of spot cotton known to be in the hands of farmers and country merchants in Texas is the principal reason for the interest in the immediate market.

Although trading operations have not been large, the general tendency of the market has been upward. There have been a number of depressing factors in the Texas situation, the most important being the belief that President Wilson would ask for legislation empowering him to fix basic prices of all commodities necessary in the conduct of the war, which would include cotton.

Another depressing factor in some quarters has been the foreign situation and increasing talk of peace. Opinion as to the effect of peace on the immediate cotton market is divided; many traders assert that it would greatly increase the demand for cotton, and as a result would cause a marked advance in prices, but others assert that it would cause a marked slump. In Texas, it appears that these two factions just about balance, and when peace talk is heard in the exchanges, the efforts of one side neutralize the efforts of the other, and prices show little change.

New crop preparations are being closely watched, and in this connection the most significant development is the launching of a state-wide movement by the state Government to double the production of food crops. This must mean a greatly curtailed cotton acreage, and this fact is well understood by the traders. A campaign to continue for four months, will make an appeal to the farmers to produce food crops.

Associated in this work will be the State Department of Agriculture, the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, and all their field agents; the commercial clubs and chambers of commerce in all the cities and towns of the State; the Texas Industrial Congress; the Texas Farmers Union; the daily and weekly newspapers, and every organization that can be enlisted in the campaign. Great results are expected to follow this organized effort, and the cotton crop will possibly meet a reduction of one-third.

Weather conditions in Texas have been favorable for new crop preparations.

Much cotton is still being held by the farmers in Texas. Recent advances have not brought much actual cotton into sight in Texas and as a result some Texas mills are in great need of cotton. It is said in some sources that some Texas mills may be compelled to close unless more cotton is made available. Texas mills are now purchasing practically all the cotton that is brought into sight in Texas, and are paying dearly for it too.

Traders will continue to watch the spot cotton movement with growing interest, but the new crop outlook is soon to be the all absorbing factor in determining the future prices of cotton in Texas.

VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A report issued by the Department of Agriculture places the total value of Jan. 1 of all animals on farms and ranges in the United States as \$3,203,524,000 as compared with \$6,735,612,000 on Jan. 1, 1917, an increase of \$1,527,912,000 or 22.7 per cent.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS — GASOLINE

HUNTER MILE IS FEATURE EVENT

Soldiers and Sailors Will Supply Some Interesting Competition in Boston A. A. Indoor Athletic Games This Evening

Followers of track and field athletics in Greater Boston are today looking forward with much interest to the twenty-ninth annual indoor games of the Boston Athletic Association which take place this evening at Mechanics Hall beginning promptly at 7:45. Judging from the way the tickets have been in demand, there will be little if any falling off from the attendance noted in normal years.

Realizing that the soldier and sailor athlete of the United States is the man this year entitled to the greatest consideration, the B. A. A. has made a number of important changes in the program for the meet and the service athlete will not only get a good chance to show the public what he can do, but he will also get a chance to compete for some splendid prizes.

No less than five of the nine events on the program are open to service athletes and in addition to these they will take part in the relay races which have always proved to be a very attractive feature of these meets. The 400-yard dash, 40-yard rescue race and 400-yard run will find athletes who have won world-wide fame as club and college representatives in past years striving this evening to win prizes for their cantonment, regiment or naval station, and it reports which come from the various training quarters are indicative of what the athletes will do this evening, there will be some wonderfully fast time made.

The feature event of the evening will be the Hunter Mile. This race is for a trophy which has to be won three years before it becomes the permanent property of the winner. It is now held by M. A. Devaney of the Irish-American Athletic Club of New York, who won it last winter and is expected to defend it this evening. Devaney also won the trophy in 1915, but as he competed unattached that winter the victory does not count for him. In 1916 it was won by D. S. Caldwell of the Boston Athletic Association. It is the second Hunter trophy, the first one having been removed from competition by A. R. Kiviat of the Irish-American Athletic in 1914. J. W. Ray of the Illinois Athletic Club, winner of the three-mile run at the B. A. A. meet last winter, is to compete for the Hunter cup this evening, and it is generally expected that he will give Devaney a great battle for the prize.

While the relay races this evening will not show as many or as fast college teams competing as has been the case in past years, the service teams will in a way make up for some of this loss. The Harvard and Yale freshmen will race as usual and this should be a fine battle. Harvard won this event in 1917 and the Yale is going to make strenuous efforts to recover that decision, especially as there will not be any varsity race between these colleges this winter. The Harvard informal varsity will meet the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and it reports from Technology are verified this evening, the Crimson will have to surrender to the Engineers in this event.

The relay race between Camp Devens, Camp Dix and the Charlestown Navy Yard teams should be one of the hardest-fought and fastest of the evening as these teams have a number of famous college and club runners on them. The Camp Devens team will be selected from E. A. Teschner, captain of the Harvard team of 1917; C. A. Rice, University of Maine, 100 and 220-yard New England intercollegiate A. A. champion of 1914; H. W. Minot and W. H. Meanix of the Harvard team of 1917; Fred Burns, the former B. A. A. sprinter; Stabbing of Georgetown and Aury of New Haven.

PITTSBURGH SEVEN DEFEATS DARTMOUTH

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The hockey team representing the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, composed mostly of Canadians, defeated the Dartmouth College seven Friday night, 8 to 0. Captain Murphy played a fine game for the losers but lacked support. For the victors, the game played by L. McCormick stood out prominently, he scoring six of the winners goals. The summary is as follows:

PITTSBURGH A. A. DARTMOUTH
Baker, L. W. F. W. Ross
L. McCormick, C. C. Proctor
L. W. McCormick, C. F. Murphy
J. McCormick, R. W. L. W. Davis
McGinnis, C. P. C. Ross
Madden, P. C. Hutchison
Fuller, S. G. Gale

Score—Pittsburgh A. A. 8, Dartmouth College 0. Goals—McCormick 6, J. McCormick and Drury. Referee—Richardson and Lackey. Time—25-minute play.

JOHN MOORE DEFEATS DE ORO
CHICAGO, Ill.—John Moore of Chicago defeated Alfredo de Oro, world's three-mission billiard champion, in a war-torn tournament Friday evening. De Oro tied the score at 49, and after each man had missed several close shots the Chicagoan finally scored. The game went 78 innings.

E. L. T. AT ANNAPOLIS
ANNAPOLIS, Md.—A hard-fought swimming meet is expected to take place here this evening when the undefeated team of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology competes against the Annapolis Academy swimmers.

HARVARD ENTERS MANRIQUE EVENT

Three Crimson Fencers to Compete for the Famous Fencing Trophy at Brooklyn Tonight

Harvard University will be represented in the competition for the Manrique fencing trophy which takes place this evening in the rooms of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Young Men's Christian Association, and it will be the first meet of the year for the Crimson fencers.

This competition is open to any university team or fencing club in the United States, and the cup which is awarded to the winning team is offered by the Brooklyn division of the Amateur Fencing League of America. Last year it was won by the New York Athletic Club. It is expected that fencing clubs of New York will make up the majority of entries. This is the first year that a team representing Harvard has been entered in the competition.

The Crimson team will be composed of E. R. Gay '19, captain, E. Prun '18, and R. H. Snow '20. This is Gay's second year on the team. Last year he showed up well in most of the matches, and won the Harvard championship. With the added practice this year, he is easily the strongest member of the team. This is Prun's first year on the team, although he has been a candidate for the past two years. In the freshman championship competition last year, Snow won first place.

FAIRBANKS WINS AT PALM BEACH

Captures Lake Worth Golf Tournament Title by Defeating A. W. Cameron, Six and Five

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Walter Fairbanks, of Denver, Col., won the Lake Worth championship Friday, defeating A. W. Cameron, Huntington Valley, 6 and 5, in a 36-hole contest. The outcome was never much in doubt, although Cameron played well, particularly in the afternoon.

The morning round ended with the champion 4 up and with a medal score of 80. In the afternoon both he and Cameron were much better, as Fairbanks was out in 35 and playing the bye holes was back in 39, or 74 for the round, which is the best he has done this year.

The champion played fine, steady golf with few mistakes. His opponent was stronger on the tee shots, and had a better reach with the irons, but showed an inclination to get off the line. His putting in the afternoon was good. Three times he ran them down from off the greens. Fairbanks, on the thirteenth hole in the afternoon, held a 20-foot putt for a 5, which is par there. The score:

FIRST DIVISION—Final Round
First Flight—Walter Fairbanks, Denver, defeated A. W. Cameron, Huntington Valley, 6 and 5.
Second Flight—Alexander Gooderham, Rosedale, defeated Wilmot Smith, Oakland, 1 up.
Eighth Flight—Alexander Julian, Cincinnati, defeated E. A. Reid, Rivermead, 2-1.

Mrs. J. V. Hurd of Pittsburgh, won the medal-play golf tournament for women at Pinehurst, Friday, with a card of 87.

The Toledo Club of the American Association has put in a claim for Victor Saier, former first baseman of the Chicago Nationals now claimed by Pittsburgh.

A. R. Johnson, the former American League pitcher who used to defeat Walter Johnson of the Washington Americans with considerable regularity, is to pitch for the Philadelphia Nationals this summer. He was very successful in the Texas League last year.

While some of the famous college relay races of past years will be missing from the Boston Athletic Association indoor meet this evening, there is going to be a lot of splendid competition and the Harvard and Yale freshmen may be depended upon to furnish a race of high class.

ATHLETES LEAVE AYER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Twenty-one members of the seventy-third division left here this afternoon for Boston in charge of Lieut. R. C. Deming, athletic officer, where they will compete in the Boston A. A. indoor athletic meet at Mechanics Hall. They will have their dinner at the Hotel Lenox and then go directly to the scene of their activities.

NEWTON WINS IN TRACK MEET
Newton High School secured a victory in its second dual track meet of the season, Friday afternoon, defeating the Medford High squad in the drill hall at Newtonville, by a score of 49 2-3 to 18 1-3 points. The races as a whole were well contested, though the visiting team was at a disadvantage in not having spiked shoes, Captain Jeffers believing them to be prohibited.

PENN STATE AT LEHIGH
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—The Pennsylvania State varsity basketball team will meet the Lehigh University five here this evening.

MISSOURI LEADS M. V. CONFERENCE

Important Games in the Missouri Valley Collegiate Basketball Championship Race of 1918 Are Coming Next Week

M. V. CONFERENCE STANDING	Won	Lost	P. C.
Missouri	4	1	1.000
Kansas	4	1	.800
Kansas A. C.	3	1	.750
Washington	1	2	.333
Iowa State College	0	3	.000
Drake	0	5	.000
Nebraska	0	0	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Two important games are scheduled to take place next week in the Missouri Valley Conference basketball championship race of 1918, when the University of Missouri, which is now leading the league with four straight victories to its credit, meets the University of Kansas, which is occupying second place in the standing with three victories in four games. The outcome of these games at Lawrence next Monday and Tuesday should go a long way toward deciding which of these two teams is to battle with Kansas State Agricultural College for the honors now held by the latter.

The current week has been a rather light one for the teams in this organization, as only two games have been played, but those were very important ones, as they brought two undefeated teams together, and when the series was over each team had been removed from the unbeaten class. These two rivals were Kansas and Kansas State, and they appear to be pretty evenly matched, with either having a chance to get back into the running again when they meet March 4 and 5 at Manhattan. These two teams with Missouri appear to be the real candidate for the title.

The two games played this week showed that these teams are both of average ability. The first game resulted in a 36-to-23 victory for Kansas State and made the Aggies favorites to win the series and the Missouri for first place in the standing. The second game, however, changed all this, as Kansas won 35 to 32 and thus remained in the real race for the title.

Based on comparative scores made by Missouri and Kansas against Drake, Kansas should have a preference over Missouri in the two games to come, as the Kansas five defeated Drake, 61 to 24, while Missouri won from that team, 27 to 8 and 19 to 17, the second game being one of the surprises of the Missouri Valley season to date. Missouri is reported as having improved considerably since those early games and may spring a surprise Monday and Tuesday.

The coming week will also see University of Nebraska making its official entry into the championship race with a contest against Washington University at St. Louis. Washington has played three games to date and its only victory is over Drake, which has lost five straight games.

R. F. Hawley, captain of the Drake team, continues to head the list of individual point scorers, with 64 to his credit. He has taken part in five games and has made 20 goals from the field and 24 from the foul line. Playing in two games during the past week and showing some fine scoring ability, R. A. Van Trine of Kansas State has moved up from ninth in the list to second, with 51 points, made from 19 goals from the field and 13 from the foul line. R. R. Uhrhau, captain of the Kansas team, is in third place with 50 points, 18 from field goals and 14 from the foul line. The full list follows:

Player and college	Goals	Total
R. F. Hawley, Drake	20	64
R. A. Van Trine, Kan. St.	19	51
R. R. Uhrhau, Kansas	18	50
Alfred Marquard, Wash.	17	29
C. K. Mathews, Kansas	16	36
F. Whodan, Kan. State	16	36
H. L. Miller, Kansas	16	36
G. W. Hinds, Kan. State	16	32
Howard Aldrich, Ia. State	15	28
M. M. Campbell, Missouri	13	26
S. B. Shirk, Missouri	12	22
J. W. Bunn, Kansas	8	22
Emphy Benway, Wash.	9	19
O. K. Pearing, Kansas	9	18
J. C. Ruby, Missouri	8	16
L. W. Wackher, Missouri	8	16
Robert Duncker, Wash.	8	16
J. A. Clarke, Kansas State	7	15
Marshall Boyd, Iowa State	6	12
H. R. Laslett, Kansas	5	10
R. H. Sarff, Drake	4	8
Harry Hahn, Iowa State	4	8
Harry Winer, Missouri	4	7
P. E. Mandville, Kansas	3	6
W. B. Higgins, Drake	3	6
H. J. Harper, Iowa State	3	6
H. H. Brotherton, Ia. State	3	6
C. O. Kamp, Washington	3	6
Dwight Ebehwelzer, Drake	2	2
J. B. Hinds, Kansas State	2	4
P. P. Stapleton, Wash.	2	4
F. H. Abbott, Iowa State	2	4
W. L. Merboth, Drake	1	2
C. H. Slusher, Missouri	1	2
J. M. Linnan, Iowa State	1	2
L. E. Wood, Iowa State	1	2
A. G. LaMar, Drake	1	2
Victor Harliquist, Drake	1	0

BOSTON LATIN WINS GAME
Boston Latin School defeated Stone School this afternoon in a hard-fought hockey game by a score of 1 to 0. The only goal of the game was scored early in the first half by Ryan. Capt. F. E. Maguire and F. J. Ryan starred for the winners, while Capt. Francis Cochran and Jeffrey Richardson were the stars for Stone School.

KNAPP SOLD TO ATLANTA CLUB
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Infielder Knapp, who was farmed out to Toledo by the New York Nationals last season, will not return to Bressanahan's club. Knapp was sold Friday to the Atlanta club of the Southern League, where he will play the position left vacant by the return of Ollie O'Mara to Brooklyn.

HOLDING OF ANNUAL MEET TO BE DECIDED

The question of holding the annual outdoor track meet of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association is to be the subject of a meeting this afternoon of the executive committee, or as many as are available. Maj. F. H. Briggs, who has done much to encourage track athletics, will endeavor to meet with the men now in Boston, among whom are Parmelee of Williams College; Mahoney of Bowdoin College; Geer of Tufts College, and Black from Brown University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be represented at the meeting also.

Major Briggs states that he believes the majority of the colleges are in favor of the title events being held as usual. At the present time, he says that May 25 appears to be the most promising date for the meet. A place for the races to be held will probably be selected at this afternoon's meeting.

Dean Briggs and Professor Corwin held an informal meeting in that city Friday, and upon his return to Cambridge in the evening, Dean Briggs announced that a formal meeting would be held later.

It is the intention of the representatives of these three big eastern universities to come to an understanding in regard to all spring sports and particularly rowing and baseball. Track seems to be out of the question and it is not expected that any one of the three universities will give much attention to varsity competition in this sport this year, the work done in that sport being confined to individual efforts.

MEDFORD WINS FROM ARLINGTON

Takes Interscholastic League Game by 5 to 2 Score—Rindge Seven Scores First Win

In a game replete with action, the Medford High School won from Arlington High, 5 to 2, in an interscholastic Hockey League game at the Boston Arena, Friday afternoon. Captain Furr scored first for the victors, from a scrimmage, and followed it up by a clever exhibition of dribbling, passing to Donnellan near the goal, the latter scoring.

Donnellan, Furr and Thompson teamed up for the next point, the latter scoring, and the half ended after Donnellan carried the disk the entire length of the rink and tallied.

In the second period Gillespie of Arlington pushed the puck through Vye's skate, and Merigan netted a difficult shot from the side boards. Vye, in the goal for Medford, was now forced to exert himself to the utmost to keep the rubber from gaining an entrance, and with Adams, the rival goal tend, gave a fine exhibition. Captain Gillespie starred for the losers. The summary is as follows:

ARLINGTON	Medford
Thompson, F. W.	L. W. Robinson
Donnellan, C.	G. Gillespie
Furr, R.	C. Geary, Lynch
Sanford, L. W.	R. W. Merigan
Kelley, C. P.	P. Keefe, Toomey
Christensen, D.	C. P. Moore
Vye, G.	E. Adams

Score—Medford High School 5, Arlington High School 2. Goals—Donnellan 3, Furr, Thompson, for Medford; Merigan, Gillespie, for Arlington. Referee—Watson. Goal umpires—Nelson and O'Brien. Time—15-minute halves.

The Dorchester High School seven defeated the Brighton High School hockey team, 6 to 0, at Franklin Field, Friday afternoon. Watkins, in the Dorchester defense, was easily the star of the game, skating down the rink on several occasions and scoring twice. McCloskey played brilliantly for the Brighton team.

The Rindge Technical School hockey team scored its first victory of the season Friday afternoon, when it shut out the Browne and Nichols seven at Mt. Auburn. Capt. Thomas Shea, Mutch and Charles Shea excelled for the victors, while Cordingley, Nichols and the Slayes brothers starred for the private school.

The Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard team won an easy victory over the Harvard Informal seven on the Charlesbank rink, the final score being 6-2. The sailors' victory was largely due to the work of Skilton, who played his usual brilliant game.

PITCHER E. S. PLANK RETIRES FROM GAME

NEW YORK, N. Y.—E. S. Plank, veteran left-handed pitcher, recently secured by the New York American League Baseball Club from the St. Louis Browns, has officially notified the New York club of his "retirement." The former Philadelphia pitcher has threatened to withdraw to the seclusion of his Gettysburg (Pa.) farm ever since the deal was closed, but information to that effect has just reached President Ruppert.

Manager Miller Huggins will probably go to Gettysburg and have a talk with Plank.

SEKKAMP RESIGNS FROM CLUB

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Herman Seekamp, who was to have left the St. Louis National League Baseball Club on April 1 as treasurer, resigned Friday and announced he had disposed of all his stock in the team. At a recent meeting of the Cardinals' directors, H. W. Mason was named to succeed Seekamp.

TRIO TO DECIDE COLLEGE POLICY

Committee From Harvard, Yale and Princeton to Meet in New Haven to Discuss Athletics

Dean L. B. R. Briggs, chairman of the Harvard Athletic Committee, Prof. R. N. Corwin, chairman of the Yale Board of Athletic Control, and Dean McClenahan, of Princeton University, are to meet in New Haven within the next two weeks and determine upon a definite athletic policy for Harvard, Yale and Princeton this spring.

Dean Briggs and Professor Corwin held an informal meeting in that city Friday, and upon his return to Cambridge in the evening, Dean Briggs announced that a formal meeting would be held later.

It is the intention of the representatives of these three big eastern universities to come to an understanding in regard to all spring sports and particularly rowing and baseball. Track seems to be out of the question and it is not expected that any one of the three universities will give much attention to varsity competition in this sport this year, the work done in that sport being confined to individual efforts.

Freshman athletics will probably be carried on much as usual with races between the Harvard and Yale freshmen crews, track meets between the Harvard and Yale and Yale-Princeton freshmen squads, and baseball games between the three freshmen squads. Regarding varsity competition it is evidently the intention of the committee to do away with much of the lavish preparations which have been carried on in past years. The training and coaching is to be brought down to a minimum and all efforts to make the contests big public spectacles will be done away with.

BASEBALL DATES FOR DARTMOUTH

Five New Teams Including West Point Academy Are Given Places on the 1918 Schedule

HANOVER, N. H.—While the early closing of Dartmouth College next spring may interfere with its baseball schedule, the Athletic Council has released an itinerary which includes 10 games outside of Hanover and nine games at home.

Five new teams, including West Point and Rhode Island State College are on the schedule. The Green will play Boston College at Chestnut Hill, May 23, and Tufts at Medford, May 24, but with the exception of these games, no contests are scheduled around Boston. The schedule:

April 19—Springfield Training School at Springfield; 20—Rhode Island State College at Hanover; 30—West Virginia University at Hanover.

May 4—Brown University at Hanover; 11—Tufts College at Hanover; 14—Columbia University at New York; 15—West Point at West Point; 17—Wesleyan University at Hanover; 20—Holy Cross at Hanover; 22—St. Anselm at Manchester; 23—Boston College at Newton; 24—Tufts College at Medford; 25—Brown University at Providence; 28—Rhode Island State College at Kingston; 29—Wesleyan University at Middletown; 30—Holy Cross at Worcester.

June 1—Boston College at Hanover; 17—Amherst College at Amherst; 18—Amherst College at Hanover.

STANDISH TO PLAY PHILLIPS IN FINALS

PINEHURST, N. C.—J. D. Standish Jr., of Detroit meets H. G. Phillips of Pinehurst here today in the final round of the annual St. Valentine's golf tournament of the Pinehurst Country Club.

Standish won his way to the final round Friday by defeating L. D. Pierce of the Brae Burn Country Club in the semi-final round, 4 and 3, while Phillips defeated E. E. Wilbur of Fitchburg, Mass., 4 and 3. The summary:

SEMI-FINAL ROUND—First Sixteen
J. D. Standish Jr., Detroit, defeated L. D. Pierce, Brae-Burn, 4 and 3.
H. G. Phillips, Moore County, defeated E. E. Wilbur, Fitchburg, 4 and 3.

Defeated Eight
P. S. MacLaughlin, Scarsdale, defeated J. D. Armstrong, Buffalo, 2 up.
C. L. Becker, Ekwanok, defeated S. A. Henshee, Moore County, 4 and 3.

Second Sixteen
D. E. Knowlton, Buffalo, defeated Donald Parson, Youngstown, 1 up.
S. C. Brennan, Worcester, defeated S. O. Miller, Englewood, 2 up.

Defeated Eight
G. W. Stetzel, Oakmont, defeated S. Y. Ramage, Oil City, 7 and 6.
D. P. McMahon, New York A. C., defeated W. T. Barr, Brooklyn, 4 and 3.

ROWING SCHEDULE ANNOUNCED BY PENN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The 1918 rowing schedule of the University of Pennsylvania was announced Friday night as follows:

April 20—Navy at Annapolis; 27—Columbia at Philadelphia.
May 4—open; 11—Yale at New Haven; 18—open; 23—Columbia, Princeton and Pennsylvania race for the Childs cup at either Philadelphia or Princeton.

EIGHT PLAYERS NOW IN TOURNEY

John Lange Drops Out of the National Class C Amateur Billiard Championship Play

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS

W. A. Unger	W. A. Unger	W. A. Unger	W. A. Unger
W. A. Unger	6	0	5 15-17
R. McGowan	3	1	5
J. W. Spear	4	4	14-34
J. Neustadt	3	3	5
L. A. Servatius	3	2	4 1-32
S. Russell	3	4	6-32
F. W. Boyd	2	4	5-29
A. Gardner	1	5	4 9-32

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Only two games were played in the United States Class C amateur billiard championship tournament Friday. In the afternoon L. A. Servatius defeated G. W. Spear by a score of 150 to 130 and in the evening S. Russell triumphed over F. W. Boyd by a score of 150 to 115.

John Lange was forced to drop out of the tournament which will probably cause a shift in the standing. Lange when he retired had won two games and lost three. It is now probable that the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, under whose auspices the tournament is being held, will declare all games in which Lange competed as forfeited. This would give the two players whom he defeated victories instead of defeats. The ruling on this point will probably be announced today. A precedent for such action was established several years ago when the Appleby brothers dropped out of the Class B tournament at the Amateur Billiard Club. All games in which they competed were declared forfeited.

Servatius, who has been showing to advantage in his recent games, played some nice billiards against Spear in the afternoon session. The two veterans struggled along for many innings without either gaining a decisive advantage. Three times the score was practically tied.

In the evening game S. Russell went to the front at the outset and although Boyd made several determined efforts to wrest control of the situation from his rival, he did not succeed in ever gaining the lead. The scores:

L. A. Servatius—3 10 2 0 0 19 11 3
0 0 3 12 4 0 0 2 0 16 0 2 3 2 15 9 0 6
0 0 6 11 0 23 7 Total—150. Average—38-38, High runs—23 (unfinished), 15, and 15.

G. W. Spear—0 6 5 7 0 3 3 2 0 0 16
5 0 8 10 1 0 1 7 5 0 0 0 2 0 12 4 9 6 11
9 9 7 0. Total—130. Average—31-38-38.
High runs—12, 11, and 9.

S. Russell—2 7 0 1 4 15 3 3 0 0 3 2 4
1 0 0 14 0 5 3 1 3 2 10 5 0 13 4 6 20 4 7 2
1 Total—150. Average—4-36-38. High runs—20.

F. W. Boyd—0 0 6 0 3 5 0 4 0 1 0 0 7 0
0 1 4 2 8 1 5 0 0 4 3 0 6 2 12 1 1 8 2 6
0 Total—115. Average—3-10-35. High runs—26.

KELLOGG BEATS GREENOUGH
Dr. F. S. Kellogg defeated H. V. Greenough in the final match of the members' class A handicap squash racket tournament at the Harvard Club of Boston, Friday. The match went the limit, five games, 12-15, 15-12, 15-11, 10-15, 15-7. The same players met in the final last year when Greenough won in a five-game match by two points.

CRESCENT A. C. VS. WEST POINT

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The West Point Academy basketball team will meet the Crescent Athletic Club here this evening in a basketball game and the Cadets will play against the Massachusetts Agricultural College in a hockey match.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND—First Sixteen
J. D. Standish Jr., Detroit, defeated L. D. Pierce, Brae-Burn, 4 and

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

INTERVIEW WITH
MISS ROSA RAISAChicago Opera Soprano Tells of
Long Study Needful to Pre-
pare Her InterpretationsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"I never want to go before the public in a well-known opera rôle," said Miss Rosa Raisa, the soprano, "until I can do something with it which no singer has done before. I do not find great trouble just in learning the soprano part of a standard piece, and I think I should not find great trouble, either, in interpreting it according to what would be called the traditional and correct manner. But preparation to that extent I consider as only a start. To show what I mean, I have been working on the title rôle of 'Gloconda' steadily for a year, and not until lately have I regarded myself as ready to sing it. And yet I could have taken my place in a performance of the opera after my first week of study; and I could probably have got through, too, in a conventionally creditable way."

Talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Raisa, who is appearing as principal dramatic soprano here with the Chicago Opera Company, went further into the subject of "Gloconda," and declared: "The title rôle of this piece is often performed, I think, in a style that is too positively dramatic. It is interpreted with an exaggeration of energy. It is sung louder than there is any need of. I have listened to many women's singing of it, and I have been convinced that they were putting more temperament and more voice into it than were required. I have felt that, in spite of all their trouble, they were not giving the impression of power they hoped to give."

"The intention of these singers was to give emphasis to the heroine's lines in the dialogue. But what is emphasis? Is it not relative stress? And when everything is emphatic, how can anything be? The rôle of Gloconda is not an easy one, I admit. But in my year's study of it I have come to the conclusion that an artist, by deciding what points most need to be brought out and what points may be passed over as comparatively unimportant, can obtain the effects desired without waste of voice."

Merely learning her notes and words in an opera, she repeated, is the labor of but a few days; but acquiring a satisfactory interpretation is a task of much time. She illustrated the point by another example, remarking: "The next great rôle I want to study is that of Carmen. As in the case of the rôle of Gloconda, I shall work on it for at least a year; and I shall not appear in it even then, unless I feel sure that I can make something new of it. My wish is to produce a picture which never existed before, though a picture which the public will accept as true to the libretto and the music."

"According to my present plans, I shall visit Spain, in order to learn something about the locality in which the scene of the opera 'Carmen' is laid. After that, I shall take a trip to France, to go over my part with a French teacher; not because I consider the singing problem difficult, but because I want criticism and instruction of the highest authority. I have always been attracted to the rôle of Carmen; and inasmuch as I have been advised by many musicians whose judgment I respect to make a study of it, I intend to begin as soon as possible."

The artist supplemented her discussion of her methods of study with some general comments on soprano interpretation, in operas new and old.

In answer to an inquiry put by her interviewer, as to how she managed to keep her singing in Wolf-Ferrari's 'Jewels of the Madonna' on a plane of rich, free tone, notwithstanding the awkwardness of the melodic line, she explained: "As for the rôle of Mallella in the 'Jewels of the Madonna,' let me say about it the same thing that I said about the rôle of Gloconda. The reason, I believe, why singers in the part of Mallella do not always maintain beauty of tone is because they try to be too forcible. They overdo the dramatic. When I sing in this opera, I take care not to have my voice loud too much of the time. I get all the emphasis that is desirable, I am sure, by singing with my full voice only where the action of the play most urgently demands it. The part, everybody knows, is not well written; but why should the soprano let her voice sound badly on account of that? With the right accent in her singing, with thought for the expression and with attention to the meaning of the words, she ought to be able to obtain every effect that is wanted, even though she uses but a small volume of tone."

A second inquiry about her work in the Wolf-Ferrari piece, touching more particularly on acting than on singing, was as to how she succeeded in making Mallella a not unattractive figure, while holding her within the outlines which the librettist and the composer seemed to design. Where to she replied: "I was trained for five years in Italy by a teacher who used to say to me: 'When you have to represent a disagreeable character, make it a little less disagreeable than the text pictures it. Interpret it poetically. The one thing you can always safely fall an inch short of, if you value the approval of the public, is a vulgar impersonation.'"

Referring briefly to old-school operas, she named Rossini's 'Semiramide' as a piece upon which she formerly worked. She mentioned also "Donambula," "Rigoletto" and "Traviata," as pieces in which she had mastered the leading soprano part. For, although she is a dramatic soprano, she has been through both the drill



Photograph by Mishkin, New York

Miss Rosa Raisa, dramatic soprano

and the performance of coloratura. Finally, she spoke of Bellini's "Norma," the title rôle of which she considers one of her best opportunities. "I hope," said she, "to be heard in the United States next season in 'Norma.'"

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Those who in the course of the past fortnight have attended any of the Chicago Opera performances at the Lexington Theater can hardly help having the conviction steal over them that the company directed by Cleofonte Campanini is one of extraordinarily high vocal standards. They cannot have come through their experience without concluding that here is an organization which is devoted, in the most enthusiastic way imaginable, to the cause of good singing. They may not have considered the conducting as anything more than exemplary craftsmanship; and they may have regretted that the impresario could not himself have taken direct musical charge on some of the nights, instead of intrusting the baton to his assistants. Then, too, they may not have been greatly impressed with the stage management. And they may even have been amused at certain old-fashioned methods of scene painting. But when all was said and done, they must generally have admitted that they were pleased with the voices of the artists, both leading and secondary, to whom the rôles were entrusted.

Explanation for the high vocal attainments of the company will be made in a number of ways. Some, thinking that technique accounts for everything, will remark on the director's ability to select singers who have proper tone-production, correct execution and polished style. Others, regarding environment as the determining factor, will give the praise to the community whence the organization comes. "The applause of the people of Chicago," they will say, "is what has done it."

Good singing was especially grateful in the representation of the opera "Azora," libretto by David Stevens, and music by Henry Hadley, given as the first Saturday evening, popular-priced performance. For, with the rôles well interpreted the work of a poet and of a composer who are of the United States could be fairly appraised.

Clearly, the listeners liked the new piece, because, in the first place, it stands musically on solid ground; work; and because, in the second place, it represents a certain individuality of literary outlook. They liked it for the reason that it takes root in the traditions of Verdi, with which, from their experience in attending opera, they were familiar. They liked it, moreover, for the reason that it flows out into an expression of sentiment which they recognized as more or less nationally their own.

The men of Italy who long ago originated opera, professed to base their invention on the Greek drama. Whether they made this claim in order to gain standing as contributors to the classical renaissance, then in great favor and fashion, or whether they made it out of a genuine feeling of obligation to the old Attic playwrights, will perhaps never be known. But there is no particular harm in the claim; and it may be admitted, in a general way, that Greek drama and grand opera are ancient and modern manifestations of the same idea. When, however, this point is granted, some consideration ought to be given as to wherein opera and its prototype most notably agree. Now it is quite plain that opera has never yet completely attained the dramatic power of the Greek stage, although opera has doubtless attained exaltations of mood which the Greek drama could not reach. Where, in all opera, one may ask, is there expressed the irresistible, cumulative advance of heroes to the attack, that is indicated in the "Seven Against Thebes" of Æschylus? No disposition of recitatives and arias, no crescendo of orchestral sonorities, has ever represented anything like it.

And still, for all that, opera has unquestionably caught up with Greek drama in many important respects. If Verdi and Wagner do not always rise to the height of Æschylus, they doubtless often approach that of Sophocles and that of Euripides, too. The Sophoclean type of tragedy, indeed, is one to which the general run of Italian operas in the last 70 years can with much plausibility be compared. Let "Trovatore," "Gloconda," and "Tosca" suffice as illustrations.

The Euripidean type of drama, in turn, the drama with a sad, yet romantic, turn to the story, is the one to which the oldest work in the standard repertory, the "Orpheus" of Gluck, may be compared. It is also the one to which, with considerable release of emphasis on the motive of melancholy, the latest American opera, Hadley's "Azora," may be compared. In fact the heroine of this piece, with her semi-miraculous rescue from being offered by her father as a human sacrifice, is hardly more than an Aztec Iphigenia; Montezuma, likewise, is but a feather-crowned Agamemnon, while the scene of action is only a Mexican Aztec.

"Azora," then, makes concession to the American preference for a happy ending. It is a kind of "Aida," with the tragedy resolved, through a sort of supernatural, and not altogether convincing, interposition. The Euripidean machine creaks. On the musical side, the piece is perhaps altogether too much like "Aida" for the composer's lasting fame. There is a messenger scene and there is a temple scene which come very near to being paraphrases, vocally though not orchestrally, of the corresponding Verdi scenes.

Aboriginal American material is being much used by composers. Valle-Riestra, the Peruvian, has written two operas on Inca subjects. De Rogatis, the Argentine, produced his "Huemac," a short piece made from South American Indian material, in 1916, at the Colon Theater, Buenos Aires. Both the Peruvian and the Argentine probably went further in utilizing ancient melodies than Mr. Hadley, who writes his score according to rather conventional European methods.

The Bach choir, J. Fred Wolfe, conductor, came from Bethlehem, Pa., on Jan. 26, to take part in a concert of the Philharmonic Society in Carnegie Hall. This organization knows its Bach and sings as it knows—not as though the composer were a revered master of another century, but as though he were a friendly contemporary, expressing various moods and having degrees of inspiration. Its work is direct, simple, not over-refined. Its work is well disciplined, too, without being super-refined. It has an unusual quality of tone in the tenor section and a solid sonority in the contralto section. The choir presented three numbers from the "B minor mass" and two chorales from the "Ode of Mourning," by Bach, with the orchestra of the Philharmonic Society playing the accompanying music. Dr. Wolfe conducted with his usual forcefulness and musical mastery. The orchestra, with Mr. Stransky conducting, presented, as an independent contribution to the program, some excerpts from Wagner's "Parsifal."

Those who order their musical existence by the book must have been surprised to hear the choir in "When Will God Recall My Spirit," with the long orchestral passages, which seem to be nothing in the world but corn painting; and with the subdued choral passages, which seem like a reply by Bach to the modern comment of "the futility of mere color."

Josef Hofmann, the pianist, returned on Jan. 26 for a recital, presenting familiar works by Beethoven, Liszt and Chopin. His playing has retained its remarkable breadth, a quality which in the past has made his interpretation of the Rachmaninoff preludes inimitable. He has found new meanings in certain Chopin pieces, and in the "Appassionata" sonata of Beethoven. He plays the music of Liszt more brilliantly than ever before. He seems to have compassed all styles and to have left most other pianists far behind him.

NEW ORLEANS ORCHESTRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The New Orleans Symphony Orchestra, Ernest E. Schuyten, conductor, gave its third concert on Jan. 20, with Richard d'Aquin, baritone, assisting as soloist. The singer presented the "Eri tu" aria from Verdi's "Masked Ball," and the aria, "Vola, dona, la terribile cœle," from the "Thala" of Massenet. The orchestra gives its fourth concert on March 9.

BRITISH MUSICAL
TREND OF THE DAYReply Made to Mr. Frederick
Corder, Who Questions the
Progressiveness of ComposersBy The Christian Science Monitor special
music correspondent

LONDON, England.—This is the season when stock taking occupies not only the business man, but those whose activities are, for the most part, regarded as of much less importance—the musician, the artist, and the writer. Under the heading of "Some Plain Words," Mr. Frederick Corder, the well-known composer and professor of composition at the Royal Academy of Music, says in The Musical Times: "After nearly three and a half years of war it seems reasonable to take stock of the musical situation and see how we stand as regards national art." In the first paragraph, Mr. Corder warns his readers that it is going to be very disagreeable, and offers them the satisfactory retaliation of calling him a pessimist "or some name like that." "After that," he observes, "nothing matters."

In the last paragraph he tells us that so long ago as August, 1877, he said similar disagreeable things, "with the sole result of drawing down upon myself a storm of personal abuse." The exploit was repeated, with very much the same effect, in 1903; and now Mr. Corder arraigns his countrymen "for the third and last time."

He asks, and answers, six questions: "What is the public doing? What has the Government done? What have the publishers done? What have the performers done? What has the press been doing? What are the composers doing?" Of these, the last question seems to be the most important, for if what the composers are doing is not worth doing, the public, the Government, the publishers, the performers, and the press, together, will never manage to produce a musical art that can truthfully be labeled "national." Mr. Corder says that the answer to this question is very simple, and perhaps it is the very simplicity of his answer which will arouse the objections of those who do not share his point of view. "Our older composers," he writes, "are little regarded, and work on just as if nothing were happening. Our younger ones are in the experimental stage; and finding that Debussy and Stravinsky are supposed to be the fashion, make frequent and futile attempts to be 'futuristic' on these lines—with conspicuous ill success. I am glad to say."

"For nothing can save us unless we stick to our national style—the style of Purcell, Arne, Macfarren, and Sullivan. To those not too proud to stoop, there may be a commercial success in the department of educational music; as things are, there is little opportunity. There is an extraordinary and deplorable slump even in our department of choral music, in spite of the grand achievements and real successes of Elgar and others. The gallant attempts to revive an interest in chamber music do not meet with much response from a public which has never really warmed to that form of art."

"On this head I must point to a recent incident. Some players professing to give English concerts of such music announced that they were sorry at their very first concert to have to fall back on Brahms and Schumann, but they could not find an English trio that had never been performed before. How sad!"

In other words, Mr. Corder's answer to his own question, "What are the composers doing?" is the sad and simple statement: "Nothing, or practically nothing." Many, however, will agree with his assertion that the older British composers work on just as if nothing were happening. They will go even further, perhaps, and say that it is precisely this habit of the older composers of working on "just as if nothing were happening" which is the cause of their being so little regarded. Fewer, one surmises, will assent to the application of the word "futuristic" to Debussy and Stravinsky. To the younger generation these composers, even now, are almost classics. All the King's horses and all the King's men will never prop up Purcell, Arne, Macfarren, and Sullivan again. The tendency so often loosely called "futurism," however repellent to those who dread change, will always seem to the young more attractive than that which may, with much the same sort of looseness, be described as "atavism."

The reason why the youthful composer of today models his style upon that of Debussy or Stravinsky is not because these composers are "fashionable," but because he sincerely admires them. Where, in the whole of Great Britain, could one unearth a music student, who worships at the shrine of Macfarren? If such a student ventured to write in the style of that worthy, and by some extraordinary chance managed to get his work performed, he would soon be able to furnish an answer to Mr. Corder's query, "What has the press been doing?"

It is obvious, then, that the writer of "Some Plain Words" is somewhat unconcerned with the things which have been happening in British musical art during the last generation or so. One might, however, make quite a long list of the composers who could tell him what they are doing. But, as none of them, unfortunately, have based their style on Purcell, Arne, Macfarren, or Sullivan, perhaps they cannot be reckoned as British, and some of them, alas, although born on British soil, bear foreign names. Granville Bantock, Ethel Smyth, Vaughan Williams, Delius (a Yorkshireman), Cyril Scott, Ireland, Balfour Gardiner, Rutland Boughton, Howell, Eugene Goossens,

Frank Bridge, Hamilton Harty, Arnold Bax (Mr. Corder's own pupil, one believes), Joseph Spearight, Roger Quilter, Clutsum, Waldo Warner, Norman O'Neill, Dora Bright, these composers—recalled at random—are with many others known and admired by the public, the press, the performers and even the publishers. One cannot, of course, speak for the Government.

Referring to choral music, the editor of The Musical Times points out that every day a score of cathedrals resound to the strains of native music, and week by week tens of thousands of churches hear scarcely anything else. The innumerable small choral societies in ordinary times live almost exclusively on British music, old and new. And this choice of music is not made because it is British, but because it is cared for as music.

Any casual reader of Mr. Corder's article might easily conclude that the most remarkable feature of British music is that it does not exist. Musical patriotism of the right sort is an admirable thing, but the reader of "Some Plain Words" has every justification for asking, in his turn, "Is this of the right sort?"

CHICAGO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on Friday and Saturday (Jan. 25-26) introduced to the patrons of that organization John McCormack, a vocalist who not until then had appeared before Mr. Stock's fastidious patrons. While the dulcet singer from Athlone is more popular when he is warbling "Mother Macrae" or some other sweet trifle from Hibernia than he is in the interpretation of the austere masters who belong to what is rather idiosyncratically known as the "classical period," he proved at the symphony concert that there are but few tenors who can negotiate an aria by Handel in the skillful manner with which he sang "Waft Her, Angels," from "Jephtha"; and still fewer who would be able to surpass him in it.

Evidently believing that an audience at a symphony concert ought not to be fed with any but the most earnest artistic pabulum, Mr. McCormack added to the air by Handel one which he had drawn from "Christ on the Mount of Olives," an oratorio by Beethoven which, like most of the master's vocal music, has been cold-shouldered by singers. There was real beauty in the piece and its interpreter sang it with admirable art.

The novelty of the concert was a suite of three pieces—"Peintures"—which, composed by Felix Borowski, comprised "Portrait d'une Jeune Fille," "Le Jardin de Nuit" and "La Fête." The new work was received with cordiality by the reviewers. The critic for the Chicago Tribune opined that "the three pieces, even with the labels off, are delectable things," and Mr. DeLamarter, writing in the Herald, said: "Of the half-dozen orchestral works that Borowski has contributed to the repertory during the last few years, not one has surpassed these 'Peintures' for subtlety and loveliness. Not one, again, has been so effective in the purely orchestral sense." For the rest the program contained the overture, "Fingal's Cave," by Mendelssohn, and the third symphony by Brahms.

On Sunday (Jan. 27) the sole concert of importance was one given by Mischa Elman. A sadly meager gathering waited upon this function, and the violinist was not stimulated by it. He offered Mendelssohn's concerto as his principal contribution to the program, but the performance was scarcely worthy of the art which Mr. Elman has disclosed in previous appearances.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Up to last Friday afternoon Philadelphia audiences had not heard a single composition by Ernest Bloch, the Swiss Jew who has come into the sight of American musical folk with unusual insistence in the last two seasons. Then Mr. Bloch appeared at the Academy of Music, at the fourteenth afternoon concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and conducted a program made up exclusively of his own works.

It is not too much, therefore, to say that by means of his harmonic schemes and his keen sense of orchestration, he has succeeded in stamping the three Jewish poems for orchestra, "Schelomo" (Solomon), an Hebraic rhapsody for violin, cello and orchestra, his settings of the one hundred and thirty-seventh and the one hundred and fourteenth psalms, and his "Israel" symphony, only two movements of which were played, with something of the Jewish racial characteristics as they are projected in the Old Testament. One thing is quite certain—as a writer of abstract music Mr. Bloch possesses a remarkable clarity.

In the first of the Jewish tone

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poems, "Danse," which the composer has frankly stated were written in experimental humor, he has attempted to do little more than dabble a musical canvas with various languorous and mystical colors. In the second, "Rite," there is more vigorous expression—a sense of solemnity. In "Cortège funèbre," the third, is one of the most effective of all variations in the modern style of this classical theme. Permeating this whole work is a rhythmic thump, almost the only device for uniting its slender threads, which grows into an awesome and overpowering symbolism as the composition progresses.

On first hearing, "Schelomo" is isolated as the most experimental and most interesting, but not the most arresting, number on this program. On second hearing, it looms up as probably the most eloquent. Hans Kindler, solo cellist of the orchestra, played his part smoothly, but with his usual unfortunate ambitions to give the composer visual as well as musical expression; accordingly his work suffered from a certain loss of concentration. Mme. Povla Frijs, soprano, sang the psalms with dramatic force, and led the female quartet, used logically and very effectively in the symphony. Henry Hotz sang the baritone measure in the same composition.

The fifth of the series of "Aller's Organ Recitals," presented under the auspices of the American Organ Players Club, was given in St. Clement's Church on Wednesday night by Charles Heinroth, organist of Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, as the representative of France.

Mr. Heinroth, who has some reputation as a specialist in the field of French organ literature, wisely enough refrained from following too closely, however, the most famous of the French masters. He opened his program with Franck's "Pièce héroïque" and then presented Guilmant's "Lamentation," written in memory of Henri Gross; François Couperin's "Sœur Monique"; three movements from the sixth symphony of Widor, surely the most beautiful of that master's larger compositions; Daniel Fleuret's toccata in C minor; Theodore Dubois' pastorella; Edward Lemaigre's capriccio; Bonnet's "Lied"; and the finale from Vierne's first symphony.

Of Mr. Heinroth's scholarship there can be no doubt, but his performance was neither so brilliant nor so satisfying as that of the other famous organists who have visited this city for the present series. The allegro of the Widor symphony he distorted almost beyond recognition; and to no observable purpose.

At the concert of Feb. 23, Mrs. Edward MacDowell will assist as soloist. The program will be made up of works of composers of the United States, including MacDowell, de Koven, Nevins, Hadley and Cadman.

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SAN FRANCISCO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Debussy's orchestral sketches, "The Sea," were presented by the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra on Jan. 13, Alfred Hertz conducting. The orchestra was augmented for the production of the work, but unfortunately the conductor availed himself of his additional resources not to give a faithful reading of the text nor to bring out the characteristic color and atmosphere of the music, but only to secure an increased volume of tone. The charming wave rhythms of the second of the sketches were treated as unimportant. Throughout the performance a listener might have fancied himself present at the playing of a grandiloquent tone poem, rather than of a piece refined in its instrumentation and delicate in its shading.

On the program, which was the eighth of the season, were the fourth symphony of Tchaikowsky and the "Española" rhapsody of Chabrier. The concert began with the national anthem of the United States, the words of which the audience now sings more generally and more correctly than early in the winter.

The San Francisco Municipal Orchestra, Frederick G. Schiller, director, which was founded for the purpose of giving good music for a 10 cents admission fee, in order to bring about some degree of "democratization of music and the popularization of musical masterpieces," has just closed its first year, and is making more elaborate plans for its development the coming year.

The first concert was attended by nearly 11,000 persons and the final performance on Jan. 18 brought out about 8000, the average attendance during the year being 6000 or more. The net cost to the city for the 12 concerts given was less than \$5000. In consideration of the fact that the attendance has been so large, the work of the orchestra thus raising the musical standard of a large number of people, the Board of Supervisors will be asked to appropriate \$30,000 for the work of the organization next season. If this appropriation is made, the number of musicians will be increased from 60 to 75 or more, additional rehearsals will be held, and better soloists will be procured.

At the concert of Feb. 23, Mrs. Edward MacDowell will assist as soloist. The program will be made up of works of composers of the United States, including MacDowell, de Koven, Nevins, Hadley and Cadman.

THE HOME FORUM

A Sunset

It was the dawn of winter: . . .
 South, east, and north, our skies
 were all blown bare,
 But westward over glimmering holt
 and heath
 Cloud, wind, and light had made
 a heaven more fair
 Than ever dream'd truth
 Showed earth in time's keen
 youth. . . .
 Above the sun's head, now
 Velled even to the ardent brow,
 Rose two sheer wings of sun-
 dering cloud, that were
 As a bird's poised for a vehe-
 ment flight,
 Full-fledged with plumes of tawny
 fire and hoar grey light.
 As midnight black, as twilight brown,
 they spread,
 But feathered thick with flame that
 streaked and lined
 Their living darkness. . . .
 Far behind,
 Even while they seemed to close,
 Stoop, and take flight, arose
 Above them, higher than heavenliest
 thought may find
 In light or night supreme
 Of vision or of dream,
 Immeasurable of men's eyes or mount-
 ing mind,
 Heaven, manifest in manifold
 Light of pure pallid amber, cheered
 with fire of gold.
 And where the find gold faded all the
 sky
 Shone green as the outer sea when
 April glows,
 Inlaid with flakes and feathers fledged
 to fly
 Of cloud suspense in rapture and
 repose,
 With large live petals, broad as love
 bids lie
 Pull open when the sun salutes the
 rose,
 And small rent sprays wherewith the
 heavens most high
 Were strewn as autumn strews the
 garden-close
 With ruinous rose-leaves whirled
 About their wan chill world,
 Through wind-worn bowers that
 now no music knows,
 Spoil of the dim dusk year
 Whose utter night is near,
 And near the flower of dawn be-
 yond it blows;
 Till east and west were fire and
 light,
 As though the dawn to come had
 flushed the coming night. . . .
 —Swinburne.

Looking That Way

The ease with which people use the word spiritual, to cover what is antagonistic to spiritual, suggests the possibility of a searching tuition in that direction.—Emerson's Journal.

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Baghdad

"In the hands of the Abbasides, Baghdad, in 762, arose on the banks of the Tigris, and, under their dominion, for five centuries it formed the costly capital of an immense empire. The authority, gained by their arms had now become settled; fanaticism had subsided, and ambition for power gave place to the purer enthusiasm of the intellect," wrote J. R. Wellstead, in his "Travels."

"Becoming stationary, their military pursuits were laid aside for the gentler arts of peace; their minds became cultivated and polished; the barbarity of their disposition vanished away; and, independent of their Khalifa, we can scarcely recognize the descendants of those stern warriors who completed the destruction of the Alexandrian Library."

"To witness a band of religious enthusiasts emerging from the desert, conquering a world and founding a mighty empire, may well animate and inspire; but such feelings give place to others of wonder and admiration, when we see the same people applying themselves to the invention and restoration of all modes of human improvement. The vulgar may regard the Arabs as mere wild, rapacious, and successful bigots, incapable of lofty sentiment in themselves, and hostile to its appearance in others. But such was not the case. Wrapped in the mist of the darker ages, it requires the researches of the scholar to discover and point out how much we are indebted to the successors of Muhammad for much of that intellectual refinement, that active cultivation of powers, talent, and mental ability, which has enabled modern Europe to burst through the gloom of ages, and work a mighty change throughout the whole of the civilized world."

"When Haroun el Rashid, 'The Just,' reigned at Baghdad, vast as was the

extent of Muhammadan dominion, the learning cultivated throughout the Khaliphate was not less admirable and extensive than within the seats of the emperor, or the palaces of Cordova, and the glare of their conquest was less than the brilliancy of their knowledge. Their power was then increasing in splendor; by the extension of civilization and the growth of improvement. From their gorgeous palaces at Baghdad knowledge freely circulated through every avenue of the mighty empire their valor had won or created. From every land was knowledge obtained, in every nation was it encouraged."

"For five centuries the reputation of Baghdad for genius, enterprise, and learning continued high. . . . This period will ever be remembered with admiration and astonishment, so long as the majestic ruins of their temples remain, to extort our eulogy and to command our respect. To this remarkable people are we, therefore, indebted

Robert Collyer and the Hard-Hearted Americans

"Dr. Collyer tells us that he 'had read all the books that he could lay hands on' about America, but wanting to know more than books could give, he 'had gone before his leave-taking to see a sort of kinsman who had been three times to the States to seek his fortune and said to him, 'Is there a good chance for a man over there in America? Are the people kind to a stranger?' 'No,' he said, 'there ain't a good chance, and you can do a great deal better here. Whas, them Yankees,' he said in his broad Yorkshire, 'is ssa keen and cunning, they'll tak' the verra teeth out o' yer head, if ye doant keep yer mouth shut.'"

Roads

"One of the pathetic features of a large city is the fact that so many of the streets are numbered. A numbered street loses caste and dignity as a numbered person would. Consider the relative effect on the imagination of 'West Forty-ninth and Great Jones Street!' Fifth Avenue has achieved an international fame and rises above its number. But compare the imaginative quality of 'Fourth Avenue' and 'King's Highway'—most mouth-filling and splendid of appellations! I dare say you would be disappointed if you should see King's Highway, as you may do on the trip to Coney Island. But its name gives it a dignity and a suggestion of historic past which no Long Island realty company can quite take away from it. build they never so many rows of uniform frame 'homes,' writes Walter Pritchard Eaton.

"No street, however, comes truly into its own until it shakes off the dust of town and lapses into a state of nature, becoming a road. Once a road, a name does not so much matter. Becoming one with the large, simple things of the country, it can assert its own dignity and charm without a tag. . . . Nor do you care what the name of the road is. It is pleasant and companionable, and ultimately will get you somewhere. Or if it doesn't, so much the better. . . . To know where a road goes too often accompanies a masterful and exclusive desire to get there. Not to know where

a road goes and still to take it, means that you are in that blissful state of nonchalance and wonder, so characteristic of the child and so provocative of shy surprises, quiet enjoyment, intimate touch with nature and her beauties. A country boyhood filled my memory with a background of winding roads, of gray barns and wayside wells, of dark stretches under the pines where the feet crunched softly on brown needles and last week's rain lay in puddles, of crossway signboards and dusty raspberries. So, to me, as I explore, summer after summer, the soft New England countryside—on foot—there is a stir of old memory with every surprise, every present beauty; and the unknown road calls me irresistibly therefore. Down the next uncharted byway may lurk the perfect view of Moomslooke, or there may be that impossible abandoned farm which fills the contradictory requirements of the whole family, or only a winding ribbon of dust over a hill which will look like Huckleberry Hill. And just why that will give me so much pleasure I cannot tell; but it will bring me peace and thoughts of my grandfather, and the remembered fragrance of fresh milk with the dark berries bobbing about in it. Shall we have no pleasure in the road after we have been to Carcassonne? . . . Perhaps Shakespeare, after he retired to Stratford, took his greatest interest in his roses, and his morning walk down the garden path was his Great Adventure."

"Before he had set foot on American soil, while he was yet waiting on the ship's dock to land (at New York), Collyer heard from the pier a hearty voice in the broad Yorkshire dialect. It was like a breath of heather from the moors, or the song of an upland thrush. He found the speaker to be a tavern keeper, who had come to the dock in search of guests. Without more ado, the young emigrant placed himself and wife in the charge of this man."

"His host proved all that could be desired—and so did the second inhabitant of the new land whom he chanced to encounter. . . . 'I went to a drug-store on Broadway,' says the Doctor, 'to learn my first lesson and see how it was done. I found the man was civil and looked friendly. He asked me if I had just landed, and what I meant to do. It would have been very pleasant to hear so kind a man in England, but here I was on my guard, and so I said to myself, I shall know what you mean when I see what you charge. 'How much?' I said, when the package was pushed over. 'Oh, you are very welcome,' the good fellow answered. 'Keep your money. You will need it.' And then he held out his hand and said, 'Come in again, I shall be glad to see you.' And so I went back to the tavern with my first lesson, and something like a mist in my eyes, thinking of the way in which the very first American man I had met had pulled my teeth."

"Two days after their arrival in New York, Robert and his wife started for Philadelphia, which had been their original destination on leaving England. . . . The joy of the journey, by way of South Amboy and the Delaware, lingered in the hearts of the two travelers for many a long year. It was a perfect day, with orchards in full bloom, new sown farmlands smiling in the sun, and all the air alive with prophecies of summer. The lovely landscape seemed to hold out its arms in welcome. . . . It was therefore with hearty overjoying with cheer that they entered the City of Brotherly Love, and made their way to an inn, kept also by a Yorkshire man, which had been recommended to them by their New York host."

"A search of the pages of the Philadelphia Ledger the next morning revealed the following advertisement: 'Wanted, a blacksmith. Apply to No. 5 Commerce Street.' Without a mo-

ment's delay, Robert hastened to the address given, applied for the job, and got it. The forge was located in Hammond's hammer factory, at a little place called Shoemakertown, seven miles north of Philadelphia, on the Tacony Creek."

"He was to report at the forge the next morning. Bright and early, therefore, he was plodding along the Old York highroad to Shoemakertown, in what was already a torrid sun. . . . 'A gentleman passed in a carriage, looked at me a moment, halted and said, 'Get in and have a ride.' Now I had plodded along the roads in the motherland when the humor took me ever since I could remember, and a great many gentlemen had passed me in carriages, but in all my life not one of them had ever said, 'Get in and have a ride'; and so this was something of a wonder. I got into the carriage and we fell into a kindly talk, and my friend got to know almost as much about my life as I knew myself, in an hour, held out his hand when our ways parted, after saying all sorts of cheerful things about America—and I went on my way thinking of what I had heard about America."

"This was Robert Collyer's second lesson, as he called it. 'The third lesson was no great matter, but it still lies in my heart with the sweetness of a June rose. I had turned down a lane near the end of my journey that day, when all at once I came to a little garden foaming over with lilacs, the flower I loved best. I could not resist gathering a whole lot of them into my arms and burying my face in them as I stood by the fence and just sobbing perhaps over another garden thousands of miles away, when I heard a step, and saw a woman coming out of the cottage. There, I said to myself, I shall get the rough side of that woman's tongue. She will want to know what I am 'a-doin' at them all lilacs.' What she said was to say, in the cheeriest way imaginable, 'Would you like some lilacs?' And when I answered, 'If you will give me one, please; I shall be ever so glad,' she made up a bunch as big as a broom, and handed it over the fence, with a pleasant word and a smile, while I said, as I went down the lane, 'Nether millstones are nothing to the hardness of this American heart, and how they do draw one's teeth, to be sure!'"

Religion

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE greatest satire ever composed, if the word may be used in such a sense, is the repulsion so many people feel from the popular idea of religion. It is said quite frequently, as a sort of excuse for this, that every man has a religion of his own. And this, whether those who say it are aware of the fact or not, is unquestionably true. Religion means literally living under a rule. The monastic orders, for example, lived under a set of regulations which they called the rule of their order, and, as a matter of fact, every sectarian body, before or since, has professed obedience to some rule or confession of faith. These rules men regard, seriously or lightly, according to what is termed their religious temperament. And when that temperament revolts entirely from every orthodox point of view, it fashions itself a new rule out of its personal sense of ethics. Religion, Huxley once declared his predilection for defining as a man's respect for the ethical.

"Now much of the attraction of sectarianism lies in the fact that it ab-solves its professors from that most uncomfortable factor, personal responsibility. When a man, that is to say, deliberately accepts dogmas which are incomprehensible to him, he casts off all responsibility for their proof. The reproach of the reformer is, consequently, generated by this very fact. He demands intelligent discussion, and even demonstration, with the result that the mental quickening that ensues constitutes the virility of his reformation. The last decades of paganism in Rome were, for instance, decades of complete skepticism. The agnosticism of Marcus Aurelius, which has been summed up in the phrase "God or

atom," gradually gave place to the rank infidelity of Lucian, who forced the disreputable dwellers on Olympus to run the gauntlet of his caustic raillery. He subjected the popular ideal of Zeus to cross examination in one masterpiece of biting sarcasm, and scraped superstition to the bone in another. His first and last question was, "Is it true?" Yet his brilliancy evaporated in iconoclasm. He was impervious to religion, because he never felt the necessity for religion, as may be gathered from the shallow cynicism with which he dismissed the foolishness of Christianity."

Had Lucian been more than supremely intellectual, he would have discovered religion in the teaching of the Jew he contemned. The fisherman philosopher found it there, and expressed it in the words, "If any man among you seem to be religious, and brideth not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, this man's religion is vain. Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." In other words, James had realized the fact that a man's religion is his life, and consequently that if his life were not in accord with Principle, his religion was vain. He had, however, naturally discovered something more than this. He had discovered that protestations amounted, by themselves, to nothing at all. Therefore he added, "What do it profit, my brethren, though a man say he hath faith, and have not works? can faith save him?" and would finally up, "For as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also." And so Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 42 of "Unity of Good," "With

Christ, Life was not merely a sense of existence, but a sense of might and ability to subdue material conditions. No wonder 'people were astonished at his doctrine; for he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes.'"

A man's religion, then, is expressed directly in his life, and this for the very simple reason that his life shows the exact proportion in which he has overcome materiality. It was because Christ Jesus had mastered, in the struggle in the wilderness, the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life, that he subsequently healed the sick, raised the dead, and walked on the water. Christ Jesus was the way. Therefore the religion of every Christian must be manifested through his life, his rule of living. And, consequently, in order to prove that this rule is not a dead rule, a mere perfunctory confession of faith, its vitality must be demonstrated, as Christ Jesus demanded, in repeating the works he performed, in healing the sick, in raising the dead, in walking on the water. "With Christ," to quote Mrs. Eddy, "Life was not merely a sense of existence, but a sense of might and ability to subdue material conditions." In other words, since a man's religion is demonstrated in his life, his religion will prove a mere echo of words or a demonstration of his knowledge of Truth, of Principle, in the exact degree in which that life shows that he has overcome the lusts of the flesh, through the understanding that Life is God, is Principle."

A man's religion, then, ultimates in the weight he throws into the material or the spiritual scale. The greater his belief in materiality the more completely subject to matter he must become, and the more incapable of proving the omnipotence of Spirit. He has yielded himself servant to the lusts of the flesh, and he cannot escape working out the sum of his subjection in terms of sin, disease, and death. But if, on the other hand, he turns steadfastly and determinedly from the contemplation and the gratification of matter, and resolutely sets to work to make himself subject to spiritual influences only, then his religion will show itself in an imperviousness to sin, disease, and death, demonstrable in the exact sum of the whole-heartedness of his intent. "Who did hinder you," Paul demanded, "that ye should not obey the truth?" "With Christ," writes Mrs. Eddy, "Life was not merely a sense of existence, but a sense of might and ability to subdue material conditions."

Miss Mitford's Nosegays

"One of my delights," Mary Russell Mitford says in a letter to John Ruskin, "where that acre of garden behind our little cottage was as closely set with flowers as a meadow is set with grass, was to arrange those flowers in jars, and I always found that the way to make a brilliant spot, a bit of color that did your heart good, was to make the foundation white. Half-open roses amongst white pinks are delicious both to the scent and the sight."

"The Duke of Devonshire (almost the only great man whom I know, and who has always been so kind to me that I do not apologize for seeming to boast of his kindness, as I should of any other Duke), once brought me a nosegay composed in the same spirit—about a dozen forced moss-rosebuds in the center, surrounded by some hundred flower-stalks of the lovely lily of the valley, no leaves, and indeed I generally found that leaves of any sort, even the stemmages and stalkage of the lily, dimmed the color. This bouquet was really dual in fragrance and beauty, but my common pinks looked well, perhaps better, with moss roses or the dear old cottage rose, had a fine spicy odor and the great merit of coming at the same time and lasting for weeks, sometimes for months. Ask your own dear mother to try

SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

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Trust and Rejoice

The following are the closing lines of the speech, "The Reign of the Common People," by Henry Ward Beecher, delivered in Exeter Hall, London, thirty-two years ago:

"The teacher, the preacher, and the church are to see balmier and better days in the time to come, when at last we shall have a theology that teaches the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Men are alarmed, they want peace. . . . Growth means disturbance; peace means death in any such sense as that of non-investigation, not changing, and if men say: 'If you give up the old landmark you do you know where you will land,' I know where you will land if you do not. Do you believe in God? I do. Do you believe that He has a providence over human affairs? I do. And I believe that that hand that has steered this vagrant world through all the dark seas and storms of the past has hold of the helm yet, and through all seeming confusion He will steer the nations and the people to the golden harbor of the millennium safe. Trust Him, love Him, and rejoice."

A Mighty Runner

(Nearchus)
 The day when Charmus ran with five in Arcady, as I'm alive,
 He came in seventh.—"Five and one Make seven, you say? It can't be done."
 Well, if you think it needs a note,
 A friend in a fur overcoat
 Ran with him, crying all the while,
 "You'll beat 'em, Charmus, by a mile!"
 And so he came in seventh.
 Therefore, good Zolius, you see
 The thing is plain as plain can be;
 And with four more for company,
 He would have been eleventh.

—Edwin Arlington Robinson.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1918

EDITORIALS

Sacrifice

THE Allies must win the war, and the Allies will win the war, the President of the United States declared, in his recent address to the farmers of the country. But, at the same time, he was careful not to hide from them the fact that the war was not going to be won either by talking or even by mere fighting. It was going to be won, he insisted, ultimately through sacrifice, the sacrifice of the civilian equally with the sacrifice of the soldier. When the gates of the temple of Janus, which were opened on the 28th day of June, in the year 1914, are closed by the declaration of peace, the world upon which they are shut, will be a very different one from the world upon which they were opened. The one thing, indeed, which it is possible to say with certainty about the matter is that probably not a single person who witnessed the opening had any conception of what would occur before the closing took place. Wars there had been before, hundreds and thousands of them, passing overhead like showers or tornadoes, but never since the day when the Greek ships were dragged ashore at Ilium, or the island of Crete became in a night, it is declared, the lost Atlantis, and of course not even then, has there been such a war as that which broke out when Count Tisza sent his famous ultimatum to Belgrade.

In the old days the price of war was paid very largely by the retainers of feudal lords, or by professional soldiers engaged, as it was said in the era of Waterloo, to stand up and be shot at, at the rate of sixpence a day. When a town was sacked it meant intense misery in that town, when a province was devastated it meant intense misery in that province. Such was the fate of Antwerp, in the day of the hideous Spanish fury, and such was the fate of the Palatine when Marshal Duras' men blasted the towers of Heidelberg, and flung the stones of Mannheim into the Rhine. All this and much more than this has been repeated during the present war. The orchards of Northern France have shared the fate of the vineyards on the Neckar, and the great cathedral of Rheims is almost as great a wreck as was the cathedral at Spire. But the trail of the war has gone very much further than it has ever gone in the past. Never since the day of battles like that of Angora has human life been poured out with such reckless prodigality; nor has there ever been a time when a struggle in the Flanders cockpit could, so to speak, cause a coal famine in the Hudson valley, nor an industrial conflict on the banks of the Yarra. It was said of a famous Bourbon king that to gratify his ambitions Frenchmen fought against Frenchmen on the battlefields of the Old World whilst Indians scalped Indians in the forests of the New World. Even such a simile would hardly convey the far-reachingness of the war which followed Count Tisza's ultimatum, for white men, yellow men, and black men have paid, with their blood, the price of the ink contained in that document, whilst its consequences can be traced, in actual strife, from the quays of Ostend to the forests of South Africa, and from the gates of Jerusalem to the streets of Baghdad.

All these sacrifices which the people of belligerent powers were called upon to make, in the past, for the duration of a war, the people of the belligerent nations, and to some extent even the people of neutral nations, are being called upon to make today. And yet, anybody who understands the matter at all realizes that what is taking place all over the world is a conflict not really of men's bodies but of their ideals. It is quite true that the struggle for those ideals is being expressed in terms of slaughter, but that is only because human ideals are physically manifested. The thirst for learning manifests itself in books, just as the thirst for art manifests itself in pictures and buildings. And so today the demand of a people to be free, works itself out in the readiness of the individual to part even with his human life rather than with that liberty, the loss of which cannot be compensated for, he feels, even by the retention of that human life.

In the old days, when wars were primarily physical, and were waged for purely materialistic aims, it used to be said that it was the "big battalions" or the "last louis d'or" which would win the struggle. But today the world has advanced somewhat, and this is proved by the frankness with which the true cause of the present struggle is being admitted. What is taking place today is a struggle between Teutonic Kultur on the one hand and the Anglo-Saxon love of liberty upon the other. Kultur demands the surrender of the individual unquestioningly to the demands of the state; liberty proclaims the right of a free man to question the decisions of a governing body. Kultur proclaims the supersession of private morality by the requirements of the state, which are above morality; freedom insists on the fact that the state is as subject to the moral law as is the individual. In such a conflict, then, it must be obvious that the determining factor will not be the big battalions much less the last louis d'or. It will, in short, be nothing more nor less than the sum of the nation's adherence to Principle. The problem, consequently, becomes one which has to be worked out in terms of sacrifice. And the sacrifices entailed are not merely those of personal comfort, but of all those animal desires which the human being shares with the lower orders of physical creation.

The future of the world, then, is, as the Greeks might have said, on the knees of the world. What the German, for instance, is fighting is not really the Anglo-Saxon or the Latin, but his own surrender to autocracy, expressed in terms of cruelty, domination, and faithlessness. It is quite true that in all this he is manifesting his loyalty to Kultur, but that only proves how perfectly he has adapted his national policy to the famous epigram,

*His honour rooted in dishonour stood,
And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true.*

On the other hand, the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin are

not battling with the German, they are battling with their own materiality and sensuality. As a result the nation which is quickest victorious over itself will be soonest victorious over its enemies. For its hands are tied in the struggle, like those of Samson of old, not by the strength of its opponents, but by its own weaknesses.

Unfortunately for man he seems to learn most of his lessons out of his misfortunes. But he still has it in his power to rise on a veritable Augustinian ladder of these misfortunes, out of the miasmal fogs of matter into the altitudes of Spirit. This is the hope for him today.

The Wolf and the Lamb

A MORE timely document, perhaps, has never been recorded in the columns of this newspaper than Professor Heinrich Friedjung's article on the Serbian question. It appeared originally in the Berlin newspaper, Tante Voss, or the Vossische Zeitung, to give it its proper appellation. Presumably, the ostensible object of the Austrian professor, who came into notoriety some years ago through his absurd revelations anent a Serbo-Croat conspiracy against the Dual Monarchy, was to illuminate the world with regard to the tame and inoffensive Austrian wolf's magnanimous, not to say benevolent, intentions concerning the ferocious and brutal Serbian lamb. But it has served a purpose which may have been far from intended. It has unconsciously laid bare the savage irony, the studied brutality, the crass political selfishness, and the remorseless injustice of the policy of the Central Powers.

It is well that this frank, semi-official utterance of the bitterest enemy of the Serbs and devourer of the Serbo-Croat nationalities comes just when it does. The accredited representatives of the martyr nation are touring the United States and, remembering Austria's anabasis in Serbia, are being taken to the hearts of justly inclined, thinking people everywhere. While the Serbs are proclaiming, in impassioned words, the outrage, the massacre, and the spoliation which have come to their beloved country, the worthy professor coos to us, in honeyed accents, of Austria's tender intentions to fulfill the desires of Serbia for unity by calmly annexing her! Once annexed, she will be bound to the protecting Dual Monarchy by economic ties, and then will dawn a great future for her. She will emerge from the war victor, in spite of her terrible sufferings; she will have better guarantees for the prosperous development of her people than her own dynasty can give; all responsibility for domestic or international questions will promptly cease; she will no longer need to maintain an army, her independence, or her dynasty; and racial quarrels will cease, since all Serbs and Croats, ranged under one flag, will be one and indivisible! Nor does prospective Serbian happiness under the aegis of the Dual Monarchy end here. If the Serbians should happen to have any stupid scruples concerning such a trifling matter as yielding up their nationality, they should remember two things, that all this twaddle about self-determination is merely one of the fine deceptive phrases of enemy statesmen, and that the inestimable privilege will be theirs of importing their pigs north free of duty!

Let it not be forgotten that Serbia is to be given neither choice nor rights in the disposal of her destinies. The Central Powers have arranged the future of the Balkans already on the plan that the little nations are to be used as the pawns of the big ones in the final settlement of indemnities. Unfortunately for Austria and the professor, however, they have reckoned this time without their host, in the shape of both Serbia and of the Entente Allies. Setting aside the Greater Serbia question, there still remains the Jugo-Slav question, of which Serbia furnishes only a part. The Dual Monarchy, backed by Germany, has essayed to get rid of both problems with the one stone of annexation, because of Serbia's unfortunate geographical position in the "gallery." The Turks ground her down because she was the key to the route to the west. The Central Powers covet her today because she is the key to the possession of Salonica and Constantinople. Over and over again she has been all but crushed between the upper and nether millstones. But she has emerged triumphant in the supreme renaissance of her nationalism. Serbia is entitled to full recognition, and no doubt will get it. As Mr. Lloyd George recently pointed out, "the days of the Congress of Vienna are long past"; but the Austrian wolf has taken no step forward since emperors and kings magnanimously attempted to remake the map of Europe by absorbing the helpless lambs.

The Right Use of Inventions

THE news that aeroplanes have dropped bombs over San Diego, in California, is cause for smiles and not for tears. The bombs were composed of chemicals specially prepared to extinguish flames, and the aeroplanes belonged to the Fire Department. It is satisfactory to note that they accomplished the work expected of them; that is: they put out the fire and saved property. The combination of aeroplane and bomb is thus partially redeemed from the disrepute into which it has fallen during the last three years. One may even venture to look forward to a time when air raids, with their accompanying destruction, will have ceased to be and when the bomb, in modified form, will mean preservation instead of devastation. Undoubtedly, also, there will yet come a day when men will think of the submarine less as a weapon of warfare than as a means of exploring the beauties and wonders of the deep. The telegraph and telephone have long been accused of destroying the gentle art of letter writing; the blaze of electric lights in the home has largely put an end to the pleasant habit of reading aloud, when one of a family sat in the pale rays of an oil lamp and the others listened in shadow; yet who will dispute the transparent beneficence of these inventions in a dozen other directions? The phonograph played by "the young man in the flat above" is anathema; but the phonograph played in a "tank," by a group of cheery soldiers as they go into action, is a very different thing.

The truth is that every invention is capable of use or abuse. The capacity for imagining new relations of ideas and adapting them to men's needs has been in-

mensely quickened during the last three years. Men, the world over, however, have, during this period, utilized the golden hours of invention almost solely for the purposes of destruction. That they might better serve war's grim work, they have girdled the earth, in the spirit of Puck's boastful enterprise, with the material forces that their ingenuity has unchained. A thousand cunning contrivances have been turned from the quests and conquests of peace and offered as a fitting sacrifice to the Moloch of strife. Governments have organized bureaux of experts who are prepared carefully to examine and exploit inventions which can be used with devastating effect against the enemy. All warring governments have clamored for the best gun, the best bomb, the best aeroplane, or the best torpedo. The "best" has nearly always meant the most destructive. Many inventions have become veritable Frankenstein's to their masters. Inventors, indeed, have often looked with misgivings upon the creatures of their fashioning, and have regretted that they ever placed such uncanny powers in the hands of their fellow men. More than one has been led to the belief that the truly golden era was the age before invention, for time and space have been annihilated, apparently, merely to compass men's material annihilation.

This is the inevitable reaction against the abuse of invention. Yet it is safe to say that there is hardly one of the contrivances of war that may not be turned, in some fashion, to the happier uses of peace. If all the time and talent, thought and energy, spent during the last three years on inventions of destruction, had been spent directly on inventions of construction, improvement, and preservation, the earth might have taken a long step forward. There is no reason, however, why, with the end of the war, the government bureaux, established for the examination of war inventions, should not become bureaux organized for the sole purpose of encouraging the inventions of good will and of peace. There might well be an international office of inventions, to which all nations should come with the free offering of the treasures of their inventive achievements. Every good thing of this sort could be pooled there under the direction of the several governments concerned. In this way, inventions would no longer be the secrets of great powers, to be utilized for the undoing of the nations at some strategic moment; they would instead be placed upon the table, frankly and openly, for all men's use, for the common good, and for the joy of all the world. The aeroplane will yet soar in consonance with men's spiritual aspirations, and the Zeppelin, sailing majestically from land to land and sea to sea, may one day make next-door neighbors of all corners of the earth for brotherhood.

The Ukraine

FOR more than a century nationalist agitations have profoundly troubled European peoples. A good many nations have successfully effected political changes within their borders, either by separation, agglomeration, or emancipation. During the great war, however, another noticeable method has been the pursuit of autonomy within the framework of a larger state. Out of all the medley of confusing claims for national expression, none is more important or significant than the demand of the Ukrainians for autonomy and their prompt recognition, by Petrograd, as a republic. In a night, as it were, another nation has leaped into existence, a nation little known outside of Russia, because of its forced political submergence in the newer appellation of "Little Russia." Yet its territory was once as distinct and as extensive as Poland before the division. Indeed, sections of eastern Poland, such as the present Volhynia and Galicia, were once an integral part of The Ukraine. The world heard the cry of Poland, but the Ukrainian cause remained one of the many tragedies of race which seem doomed to go unrecognized, although the Ukrainians, who number about 30,000,000, and who are physically, mentally, and culturally distinct from the Russians proper, have long striven for self-expression.

The boundaries of the present Ukraine lie to the north of the Black Sea. Roughly traced, the country once included the southern part of the European plains, or steppes, extending from the Carpathians to the Caucasus, and from the Black Sea and the Danube Delta to the forests of the Polissje, at the middle course of the Dnieper River. The capital city was Kieff. Within this boundary lie the immense, fertile plains known as the "black earth," a land rich in coal, iron, salt, and petroleum. Down to the Seventeenth Century The Ukraine was an independent political community, and Kieff was at the heart of a feudal state, ruled by a long list of princes, one of whom married Gytha, daughter of Harold of England. The original state, however, received a mortal blow through the invasion of the Tartars in the Thirteenth Century, causing the center of gravity to shift to Halich and Vladimir, the capitals of Galicia and Volhynia, which kept their independence for another hundred years, but succumbed to the princes of Lithuania, and finally became incorporated with Polish Lithuania. Much of the eastern region of the ancient Ukraine is now comprised in the territory of the Don Cossacks. The ruthlessness of the Tartar invaders reduced this section to a military state, and out of it finally evolved a Cossack republic. Later the Hetmans of the Cossacks were made rulers of the rest of The Ukraine, but in the Seventeenth Century the pressure of Poland became so great that the ruling Hetman applied to the Russian Tzar for protection. The result was a treaty for joining the Ukraine to the Muscovite state. The arrangement called for a personal union and the full autonomy of the Ukrainian state. But the treaty proved to be the beginning of the end. The Tzars began to ride roughshod over the rights and liberties of their new subjects, until Peter the Great put an end to all independence by abolishing the laws and institutions of the country, which he assimilated to the empire. The language was placed under a ban as a local dialect, and the people were reduced, ethnographically, to the position of a subordinate branch of the Russian people. The name Ukraine became lost after the struggles of Mazeppa, the deeds and fate of whom are preserved in romance, and today the Russians know the Ukrainians as the "Little

Russians," while the Austrians refer to them as the "Russnaks" or Ruthenians.

But the memory of their lost liberties has survived. Their capital city, Kieff, is still a cultural center with a remarkable academy, libraries, and a host of savants. The Ukrainians as a fact are a highly gifted people, though of a slow and phlegmatic disposition. This characteristic makes for a profound depth of feeling. It is claimed for them that they are not less musical than the Italians, and have contributed the best music to Russia. Their imaginative work is best seen in the novels of Gogol, a Ukrainian who founded naturalism in Russian fiction, and in the poet Taras Shevchenko, the Pushkin of The Ukraine. They have also given great actors to the stage. Their popular songs resound with the unpopular names of Peter and Catherine, their oppressors, and envisage a happy day when the people's "hands may become free of their shackles."

Notes and Comments

AND so travelers' tales are, after all, true: dwarf elephants do exist in mysterious Africa. It had been reported over and over again, and as often discredited by the learned as a mere natives' tale. But now, in London, the remains of two of the pygmy elephants of the Congo are to be seen, and naturalists will have to revise their theories. Seven years ago an expedition was sent out by the Paris Museum of Natural History to endeavor to learn something definite about the reputed aquatic elephants. A herd was seen, but the animals vanished so rapidly into the waters of Lake Leopold II that no report could be made of them, and once more the story was scouted. Even in the absorption of war, this disclosure of a fragment of the unknown is curiously interesting. Will Africa never cease to yield up things "monstrous and new"? Flaubert would now have something to add to the wealth of Africa, "ostriches, giraffes, hippopotami, Negroes, and powdered gold," which he so delighted in.

LET Massachusetts be properly proud of the fact that it leads all of the states of the Union in the percentage of its surfaced roads. Indiana comes next; then, in the order named, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Kentucky. Mention of Kentucky in this connection naturally recalls the fact that, long before the automobile was dreamed of, the Kentucky "turnpike" was famous far and near. Whether the Kentucky turnpike was a cause or an effect it is difficult at this late day to say with any degree of positiveness, but it is true that the Kentucky turnpike and the Kentucky horse seemed, in the old days, to have been made for each other. Nothing ever traveled more smoothly than a Kentucky trotter with a 2:40 gait over a Kentucky turnpike, say, in the period when "Marse" Henry Watterson was fond of his afternoon spin. But, to get nearer to the point, one reason why Kentucky has always had such splendid roads is that it has always had a large supply of excellent gravel for the making of them.

VACANCIES in three embassies seem to have provided an occasion too good to be missed for criticism of the British Foreign Office. With a certain set of persons, whatever the Foreign Office does is sure to be wrong, and these perspicacious critics, at this juncture, point to the hopeless habit of always appointing ambassadors from the Diplomatic Service, heedless of the higher qualifications of men who happen not to belong to it. Lord Bryce, for one, is a living witness to the inaccuracy of the charge, and, at an earlier date, both Goschen and Dufferin were appointed to embassies, though they neither of them belonged to the service.

THEN Layard, who was given the post of Third Secretary at Constantinople, to afford him necessary protection during his excavation operations at Nineveh, was appointed Ambassador to Madrid only after a long career in the House of Commons. There are other cases, but, after all, does the Foreign Office really need to be excused for appointing men in the Diplomatic Service to diplomatic posts, when British interests are as well served as they have been by Sir George Buchanan and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice?

THE packers in the United States seem to be having about as much difficulty in "managing" to carry their profits in a dignified manner as Alice had with her unwieldy flamingo, in Wonderland. The chief difficulty which Alice found was due to the enormous proportions of the flamingo. After she had got the bird's body securely tucked under her arm, the legs would dangle around, and, by the time she had these again within her grasp, the neck would uncoil and the head would show itself. The packers have been carrying a similarly troublesome creature, explaining the while that all they made in business was a mere two cents on a dollar's worth of goods handled. Reports by two packers of \$42,000,000 and \$21,000,000 profits, respectively, last year, puzzle consumers even more than Alice was puzzled. And now comes the Federal Trade Commission's report revealing the enormous profits the packers have made on hides. Of course, in the case of the packers, it is not a flamingo which they are trying to carry gracefully, but a steer.

THERE is, after all, a simple explanation of the success obtained by the German raiders on British convoys in the North Sea. The German boats, being always in harbor, can be kept as clean as a new pin. They carry just enough ammunition for the raid, just enough coal, no heavy stores, and the men are all fresh. The British boats, constantly at sea, get their bottoms more or less foul. They must have reserves of coal and ammunition for all eventualities, and as they have to do all running repairs they have quite a load of stores for repairs as well as food. "If ships were the same speed originally," says an authority straight from the North Sea itself, "the German would easily be the fastest under existing circumstances. So to catch them we have to be much faster in the first instance."